The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1775. [Num. 5.

A Memorial of ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the firſt Rank and Fortune, preſented to the late King, in 1752.

THE MEMORIALISTS REPRESENT,

THAT the education of a P. of W. is of the utmoſt importance to the whole nation: That it ought always to be intruſted to Noblemen of the moſt unblemiſhed honor, and to Prelacy of the moſt diſtinguiſhed virtue, of the moſt accompliſhed learning, and of the moſt unſuſpected principles with regard to government, both in church and ſtate: That the misfortunes which this nation ſuffered, or eſcaped, under K. Charles I. K. Charles II. and King James II. were owing to the bad education of thoſe princes, who were early initiated in maxims of arbitrary power: That, for a faction to engroſs the education of the P. of W. to themſelves, excluding men of probity, property, and wholeſome learning, is unwarrantable, dangerous, and illegal: That to place men about a P. of W. whoſe principles are ſuſpected, and whoſe belief in the myſteries of our faith is doubtful, has the moſt miſchievous tendency, and ought juſtly to alarm the friends of their country, and of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion: That, for miniſters to ſupport low men, who were originally improper for the high truſt to which they were advanced, after complaints made of dark, ſuſpicious, and unwarrantable methods made uſe of by ſuch men, in their plan of education, and to protect and countenance ſuch men in their inſolent and unheard of behaviour to their ſuperiors, is a foundation for ſuſpecting the worſt deſigns in ſuch miniſters, and ought to make all good men apprehenſive of the ambition of thoſe miniſters: That it being notorious that books *, inculcating the worſt maxims of government, and defending the moſt avowed tyrannies, have been put into the hands of the P. of W. it cannot but affect the Memorialiſts, when they find that the men, who had the honeſty and reſolution to complain of ſuch aſtoniſhing methods of inſtruction, are driven away from court †, and the men, who have dared to teach ſuch doctrines, are continued in truſt and favour: That the ſecurity of this government being built upon WHIG principles, and alone ſupported by WHIG zeal.

That the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Royal Family being ſettled in the timely overthrow of Queen Anne's laſt miniſtry, it cannot but alarm all true WHIGS to hear of ſchool maſters, of very contrary principles, being thought of for Preceptors; and to ſee none but the friends and pupils of the late Lord Bolingbroke intruſted with the education of a Prince, whoſe family that Lord endeavoured, by his meaſures to exclude, and by his writings to expel, from the throne of theſe kingdoms: That there being great reaſon to believe, that a Noble Lord has accuſed one of the Preceptors of Jacobitiſm, it is aſtoniſhing that no notice has been taken of a complaint of ſo high a nature; on the contrary, the accuſed perſons continue in the ſame truſt, without any inquiry into the grounds of the charge, or any ſteps taken by the accuſed to purge himſelf of a crime of ſo black a dye: That no ſatisfaction being given to the Governor and Preceptor, who, though a Nobleman of the moſt unblemiſhed honour, and a Prelate of the moſt unbiaſſed virtue, have both been treated in the groſſeſt terms of abuſe by a menial ſervant of the family, is derogatory to his Majeſty's authority, under which they acted; is an affront to peerage; and an outrage to the dignity of the Church.

That whoever adviſed the refuſal of an audience to the Biſhop of N. who was ſo juſtly alarmed at the wrong methods which he ſaw taken in the education of the P. of W. is an enemy to his country, and can only mean at leaſt to govern by a faction, or is himſelf influenced by a more dangerous faction, who intend to overthrow the government, and reſtore the exiled and arbitrary houſe of Stuart. But that to have a Scotchman of the moſt diſaffected family, and allied in the neareſt manner to the Pretender's firſt miniſter, conſulted in the education of the P. of W. and intruſted with the moſt important ſecrets of the government, muſt tend to alarm and diſguſt the friends of the preſent Royal Family, and to encourage the hopes and attempts of the Jacobites.——Laſtly, the Memorialiſts cannot help remarking that three or four low, dark ſuſpected perſons are the only men whoſe ſtations are fixed and permanent; but that all the great offices, and officers, are ſo conſtantly varied and ſhuffled about, to the diſgrace of this country, that the beſt affected apprehend that there is a ſettled deſign in thoſe low and ſuſpected perſons to infuſe ſuch jealouſies, caprices, and ficklenes, into the two miniſters whoſe confidence they engroſs, as may render this government ridiculous and contemptible, and facilitate the reſolution which the Memorialiſts think they have but too much reaſon to fear is meditating.

God preſerve the King.

* *Father Orleans's Revolutions of the Houſe of Stuart. Ramſay's Travels of Cyrus.*

† *In* 1752, *Lord Harcourt and Dr. Hayter were diſmiſſed, and ſucceeded by Lord Waldegrave and Dr. Stone.*

MR. TOWNE,

By inſerting the following Epiſtle to Unmarried Men of Property and Senſe, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

HEARING a gentleman, not long ſince, expreſs his diſapprobation of the conduct of two wealthy and reſpectable gentlemen, for marrying women without fortunes, I could not help reflecting on ſuch limited ſentiments; which has induced me to endeavour to explode the falſe opinions men entertain of no female being worthy of men of property but ſuch as have fortunes.—Such contracted ſentiments are unworthey men of ſenſe.

Did the men, who claim the title of Lords of the Creation, only conſider the duty incumbent on them to be protectors of the female ſex, ſure none would blame the generous ſoul that endeavoured to reward merit, and raiſe a worthy object to ſome degree of reſpect and eminence in life. Many virtuous and ami-

able females, poſſeſſed with accompliſhments to render a married ſtate truly happy (and often thoſe that have the advantage of good birth and education) are, by unforeſeen events, deprived of fortune, and ſometimes obliged to ſtruggle through life in a manner very unſuitable to the capacity nature has endowed them with.

Let men of ſenſe and penetration reflect, how much a female of a generous ſoul and refined ſentiment muſt ſuffer, when, for want of the advantage of fortune, ſhe is diſregarded in life, and reduced perhaps for a ſubſiſtence to ſervile offices, and obliged to ſubmit to the impetuous folly of a coquettiſh flirt, or the tyranny of an untamed ſhrew? Truly pitiable is the caſe of ſuch a perſon; none but men of property can redreſs their grievances, and bring them into life with credit.—If the conſiderate part of the ſex acted in this generous manner, they would find themſelves in a much happier ſituation than they are with their mouldering bags of maſſy gold. What a ſcene of happineſs might that man promiſe himſelf, when joined by ſo ſacred a union to a woman of ſenſe, who would not only behave with the affection and duty of a wife, but alſo with gratitude as her benefactor.

Let no man think a virtuous woman beneath him; he can poſſeſs no mine of gold that is ſo truly honourable; virtue adds luſtre to a Monarch's Crown, and it is the brighteſt jewel that can adorn a marriage ſtate. Many men ſacrifice their peace of mind to attain women with fortunes, which is excuſable in him who wants to ſettle in life, but cannot be juſtified by thoſe who have a genteel ſufficiency.

Permit me to addreſs that part of the ſex, who are ambitious of increaſing their fortunes by marriage.—To ſuch, I ſay, it would be more praiſe worthy, if, inſtead of gold, you ſought merit; and perhaps you might more eaſily find it in the obſcure retreat of humble poverty than in a grand aſſembly filled with dazzling brilliants, to add luſtre to natural beauty. What ecſtacy of heart muſt that man enjoy, who has it in his power to comfort and rejoice the drooping mind, and cheer the heart, that muſt have ſunk under its burden, only ſupported by reſignation to the Divine Will.—Sure female virtue, when oppreſſed, claims pity from the moſt obdurate heart. Were men of property more frequently to pay the reſpect due to real merit, what advantage would it be to themſelves, and benefit to the public? They would be the means of introducing into life women capable of diſcharging the reſpective duties of a wife, mother, friend, and miſtreſs, and find that hidden treaſure in the heart more durable than the riches of of the Eaſt.

Such characters are not to be found amongſt the ignorant nor illiterate; nor are the moſt attractive forms always poſſeſſed of the greateſt qualifications; bright brilliants are often hid in craggy rocks; ſearch into the mind of woman; that is the repoſitory for human excellence examine; the ſentiments they poſſeſs, and by that you may form an idea of their real worth. Poverty can never eclipſe the principles of a generous, noble ſoul; it may be ſmothered under the cloud of adverſity, but it will break forth with more reſplendent luſtre in the ſunſhine of proſperity!

I addreſs not myſelf in this epiſtle to the giddy fop, nor empty coxcomb, but to men of ſenſe and property; men bleſſed with affluence, yet live in the violation of God's moſt ſacred law, becauſe they cannot marry a perſon with as much fortune as merit.—They wiſh for virtue in a wife, but it muſt be gilt with gold, or it will not be acceptable. Sure this is the moſt egregious folly a ſenſible man can be guilty of. Let a female pen intreat you to rouſe from this ſtupid infatuation, this degenerate principle, and act as men endued with generoſity and honour, willing to promote virtue, inſtead of giving encouragement to vice; ſtrive to advance a conduct that may be productive of great uſefulneſs to ſociety, as many of the ills that attend mankind are begun by unhappy marriages.

You, Gentlemen, can plead no excuſe, ſhould fortune prove to you a ſnare.——Raiſe yourſelves then from ſentiments unworthy of reſpectable men; and be aſſured you may find, if you ſearch with diſcretion, women poſſeſſed of ſucn qualifications as will render them ſocial and worthy partners, though without a fortune; and, inſtead of diſgracing your choice, will be an ornament of the moſt laſting and valuable duration.

I am happy to think that women ſet a generous example, by frequently beſtowing their perſons and fortunes on men of no property; and are often the inſtrument of raiſing men of no fortune (if poſſeſſed of merit) to great eminence in life. Retract then your avaricious principles, and beſtow the ſhare of fortunes on women worthy of it. And let me intreat you to remember, that the Omnipotent Being, that governs the univerſe, has entruſted you with talents that are to be made uſe of to his glory.

I hope, after what I have ſaid, you will acquieſce with my requeſt, and not deſpiſe women of merit for not having fortunes; they are both the gift of God, and to his peculiar favourites he gives the beſt; and virtue has the promiſe of his love in the life that now is, and in that which is to come; endeavour then to mingle your riches together. If you have gold, and a woman merit, ſhe is your equal, nay, your ſuperior; for your ſtock may decreaſe, but her's will increaſe. By acting in this manner, you would raiſe an immortal trophy of honor to your name, that may deſcend to the memory of the lateſt poſterity; nay, I will preſume to ſay, it would be an imitation of the actions of the Deity, who levels all human diſtinctions with that ſolemn ſentence,—— "Duſt thou art, and to duſt thou ſhalt return; and only the virtuous have the promiſe of the life that is to come."

Theſe are the ſentiments of a female, who wiſhes to promote happineſs to mankind in general, and would take great pleaſure to ſee that part of our own ſex, that is ſo deſpiſed for want of fortune, taken notice of by thoſe that are capable, and not to be ſo ſlightly eſteemed, for great ſouls bear troubles hardly.

M. MEANWELL.

LISBON, *October* 11.

A PORTUGUESE frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco to this Court. This is the firſt ſubject of that ſtate who has appeared in a public character in this capital ſince the expulſion of the Moors.

LONDON, *Nov.* 3.

The Earl of Morton died in Sicily on the 28th of September. His Lordſhip has left two ſons by his Lady, who is couſin to the Earl of Haddington, and was at Naples when he died. His Lordſhip was a candidate, and it was thought would have been choſen one of the ſixteen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland at the enſuing election. The Earl of Aberdeen will be choſen in his ſtead.

Nov. 15. A few days ſince a man of fortune challenged a gentleman in low circumſtances to give him a chance to make the amends honourable for a ſuppoſed affront, and received the following anſwer to the challenge; "Sir, you have a large fortune, and no family; I have a large family, and no fortune; now, Sir, if you will ſettle the half of your fortune

on my children, we ſhall fight on equal terms, and I ſhall do my beſt endeavour to cut your throat."

In the year 1680, a regular calculation was made of the annual amount of the poor rates in England, which was 665,392l. and in the year 1773, it was three millions: To which tea, drams, faſhions, idleneſs, gaming and diſſipation contribute very largely.

By a late order of the French court, ſince the acceſſion of Louis XVI. every tenth acre of land in all the French Weſt-India Iſlands is to be applied to rearing cattle and proviſions.

BOSTON, *January* 23.

WEDNESDAY being the Anniverſary of her Majeſty Queen Charlotte's birth day, the ſame was obſerved here: A detachment of the troops from the ſeveral regiments, ſtationed in this town, were drawn up in King-ſtreet, and fired three vollies. His Excellency General Gage, accompanied by the Gentlemen of the Army, Navy and Town, aſſembled in the Council Chamber, and drank the uſual healths on the occaſion, during which a band of muſic played in the balcony of the State-Houſe. At one o'clock the cannon were fired from his Majeſty's ſhips of war lying in the harbour.

The Honourable Society of the Blue and Orange met and dined at the Britiſh Coffee-houſe: After dinner the following toaſts were drank, and anſwered by a diſcharge of muſquetry from the Grenadiers of the King's own regiment, viz.

The Queen—The King—Prince of Wales and Royal Family—The glorious and immortal memory of K. William.—The 4th of November, 1686—The 1ſt of July, 90—The 12th of July, 91—The glorious 1ſt of Auguſt—The 16th of April, 40—General Gage, and the Army in America—The Admiral and the Fleet—Proſperity to Great Britain, and Ireland—The Parliament of Great Britain—Lord North *.

There was the greateſt harmony, regularity and good order, and the Members vied with each other in expreſſions of loyalty and affection, to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign on the Throne.

The noble Order of the Blue and Orange was originally formed by the Officers of the King's own regiment; in memory of the great King William, our glorious deliverer from Popery and Slavery; and of the ineſtimable legacy that Monarch bequeathed to theſe Kingdoms, in ſetling the ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover.

* *When this toaſt was proclaimed from the Coffee-houſe, King-ſtreet rang with reiterated groans, hiſſings, and curſings, from every quarter.*

To the PUBLIC.

THE Committee appointed by the town of Boſton to receive and diſtribute donations for the charitable purpoſe of relieving and employing the ſufferers, by means of the Act of Parliament, commonly called the Boſton Port-bill, from a due regard to their own characters, and that of the town under whoſe appointment they act, as well as for the ſake of the ſaid ſufferers, who depend upon the continual beneficence of their friends for neceſſary relief, think themſelves obliged, in this public manner, to contradict a ſlanderous report raiſed by evil minded perſons, ſpread in divers parts of this province, and perhaps more extenſively through the continent.

The report is, that "each Member of the Committee is allowed ſix ſhillings, as ſome ſay half a guinea, for every day's attendance; beſides a commiſſion upon all the donations received, and other emoluments for their trouble." The Committee therefore thus openly declare that the abovementioned report is in every part of it groundleſs and falſe; and that they have hitherto attended and acted in their office, and ſtill continue ſo to do, without any intention, hope, or deſire of receiving any other reward in this life, but the pleaſure which reſults from a conſciouſneſs of having done good.——So ſatisfied are they of their own diſintereſted motives and conduct in this regard, that they can ſafely appeal to the omniſcient being for their ſincerity in this declaration.

And whereas the Committee have this evening been informed by a letter from the country, of another report equally injurious, viz. That "the Committee have employed poor perſons in working for themſelves, and gentlemen of fortune with whom they are particularly connected in their private concerns, and paid them out of the donations received," the Committee do with the ſame ſolemnity declare the ſaid report to be as falſe as it is ſcandalous.

They were early apprehenſive that the enemies of truth and liberty would ſpare no pains to miſrepreſent their conduct, and aſperſe their characters; and therefore, that they might have it in their power to vindicate themſelves, they have conſtantly kept regular books, containing records of the whole of their proceedings; which books, as the Committee adverti ſed the public ſome months ago, are open for the inſpection of ſuch as are inclined to look into and examine them.

The Committee now challenge any perſon whatever to make it appear that there is a juſt foundation for ſuch reports. Until this reaſonable demand is complied with, they confide in the juſtice of the public that no credit will be given to reports ſo injurious to the Committee, and to this oppreſſed and inſulted people.

If the friends of truth will inform the Committee of any reports they may hear, tending to defame the Committee, and by that means to diſcourage further donations for the benevolent purpoſe of relieving the ſufferers above mentioned, it will be acknowledged as a particular favour. Signed by order of the Committee,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Chairman.

Boſton, Jan. 25, 1775.

NEW-JERSEY, *Perth-Amboy.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, January 25th, 1775.

MR. Crane, and Mr. Kinſey, laid before the Houſe the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs held at Philadelphia in September laſt, which were read.

On the queſtion, Whether the Houſe approve of the ſaid proceedings? It paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do unanimouſly approve of the proceedings of the Congreſs.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John de Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſqrs. (or any three of them) be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the Continental Congreſs of the Colonies intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia in May next, or at any other time and place; and that they report their proceedings to the next ſeſſions of General Aſſembly, inſtructing the ſaid Delegates to propoſe and agree to every reaſonable and conſtitutional meaſure for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at preſent ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and the Colonies, which the Houſe moſt ardently wiſh for.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to the Speaker of the aſſemblies of New-York and Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſqrs. for their faithful and judicious diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them at the late Continental Congreſs.

A true copy.

JONATHAN DEARE, Clk.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

I have ſeen with uneaſineſs the public papers ſo ſtuffed with politics, that the Muſes are joſtled out of the little corner formerly allotted them. You ſhould remember women expect ſome entertainment from your paper as well as gentlemen, and trifling matters being beſt ſuited to their capacities and leiſure, they are more eaſily pleaſed. My niece, you muſt know, often amuſes herſelf with making verſes, which I have the partiality to think very pretty. I have therefore ſent you the following ſpecimen, by inſerting which you will receive more from the ſame budget, and oblige your reader and friend,

MARGARET TESTY.

GENTLE Cupid, prithee ſay,
When young Strephon is away,
Why I wiſh his quick return?
Why I with impatience burn?

Tell me, when the ſwain is by,
Why I tremble? Why I ſigh?
And, at night, when lull'd to reſt,
Why his image fills my breaſt?

Tell me, when his eyes I meet,
Why my heart with raptures beat?
Why a bluſh o'erſpreads my cheek?
Why I wiſh — but dare not ſpeak?

Love, thou ſoft Uſurper! ſay,
Muſt I thy commands obey?
Muſt my heart no longer be
From thy pointed arrows free?

" Ceaſe, fond maiden (Cupid cries)
" Nor love's ſacred flame diſguiſe:
" Young and old, the grave and gay,
" Muſt its ſov'reign pow'r obey."

Come then, Strephon, deareſt youth!
Take my heart — believe my truth;——
Longer I will not conceal
What my eyes would ſoon reveal.

Soon as Sol's enliv'ning ray
Welcomes the returning day,
With my ſwain to church I'll hie;
Love perſuades — I can't deny.

Ev'ry day new joys ſhall give,
And in mutual love we'll live;
Strangers to thoſe cares which fate
Makes companions of the great.

DAPHNE.

PHILADELPHIA, *Februaary 2.*

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

—" I make no doubt but the following ſpecimen of Indian eloquence and miſtaken valour will pleaſe you; but you muſt make allowance for the unſkilfulneſs of the interpreter.

The SPEECH *of* LOGAN, *a* Shawaneſe *Chief, to Lord* DUNMORE.

" I appeal to any white man to day, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked, and I gave him not cloathing. During the courſe of the laſt long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his tent, an advocate for peace; nay, ſuch was my love for the whites, that thoſe of my own country pointed at me as they paſſed by, and ſaid, " Logan is the friend of white men." I had even thought to live with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. Creſſop, the laſt ſpring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, cut off all the relations of Logan, not ſparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have ſought it—I have killed many—I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace, but do not harbour the thought, that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear: He will not turn his heel to ſave his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

We hear the inhabitants of Kent county, on Delaware, have collected the ſum of 200l. for the relief of the poor of the town of Boſton, which has been tranſmitted by James Sykes, Eſq; to a gentleman in this city, to be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and applied by him to the benevolent purpoſe of the generous donors.

Arrivals ſince our laſt. The Ship Lyon, Wilſon, from St. Andera;—Brig Rachel, Clay, from Hiſpaniola;—and Brig Peggy, Garrigues, from Cadiz.

THIRTY Tuns of choice UPLAND HAY to be ſold by *William Standley*, in *Market-ſtreet*.

Lectures on the Materia Medica.

THE American Edition of theſe Lectures, by the great Doctor CULLEN, Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, will be publiſhed before the Expiration of February, 1775. This Notice is now given, that thoſe Friends to Improvements in the Art of Healing, who intend to honour the Work with their Encouragement, by Subſcription, may, without Loſs of Time, direct to ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had, lately publiſhed, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 5 Vols. Robertſon's Charles the V. 3 Vols. Hawkeſworth's New Voyage of Captain Cook, with Banks and Solander round the World, 2 Vols. Leland's New Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 Vols. &c. &c.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1775. [Num. 6.

Extract from a late Publication entituled MOMUS,
Or THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

ON PLEASURE.

Pleasure ne'er comes sincere to man,
But sent by Heaven upon hard usury;
And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy,
Ere it can reach our lips 'tis dash'd with gall
By some left handed God. DRYDEN.

I DO not mean to speak of Pleasure in a philosophical manner, nor argue with Locke, whether it arises only from the ceasing of Pain, or whether it is produced by sounds pleasing, or by sights charming; nor shall I be bold enough to raise my own reputation by attacking a great man to draw my consequence forward.

I mean only to speak of pleasure as the world adopts it, for a gratification of the senses; and even in that manner it will puzzle philosophers superior to Locke and Burke.

In many respects, the world in general build all their sublunary happiness on the pursuit of their pleasures; and those pleasures to the human mind are as different as their complexions. There is no defining what pleasure is; for that which gives rapturous satisfaction to one, is a dull, tedious, unimportant scene to another. Perhaps, the Deity of nature in our very formation intended this general difference; for the human mind is of that motly cast, that few things strike two minds alike. What is highly pleasing to one, to another is irksome and tedious. It is thus in regard to beauty: One man will be all agony, rage, fury, and love for an object; while another will look upon the virgin without desire or emotion. One man will pursue the chace with unrelaxed ardour, while another hates the yell of a hound and the jolt of a horse. Another, again, is indefatigable in shooting, while his brother detests the smell of gunpowder. Some with unrelaxing assiduity will hold the trembling rod over the brook for four hours, without the satisfaction of a bite; the very confinement to a spot would drive another distracted. So that there is no defining what pleasure really is; for what is one man's gratification in this, may be said to be another's detestation. The ancients were not more absurd than ourselves: that is, if we have any right to fix a standard for Pleasure, and call any thing absurd because it gives another pleasure, and we not like it ourselves; for they had as extravagant ideas as any men since, and their pleasures were as absurd and extraordinary. Domitian the Emperor amused himself, in preference to any other thing, in catching flies; Augustus in playing with nuts amongst children; Alexander Severus was often pleased to play with whelps and young pigs; and at this time there is a Lord, and Admiral to George the Third, who takes more pleasure in the company of his pig than his Lady. Perhaps some may not wonder at this.

Cæsar, Lepidus, and Anthony, used to pass their time in gathering shells on the sea shore. The ladies of Turkey, who are mewed up from those recreations which the ladies of other countries enjoy, pass most of their leisure hours in dalliance with their favourite cats, as more modern dames use monkies, squirrels, and Italian dogs.

There are such variety of pleasures, that there is no fixing upon one as universal. Some passionately pursue cards, others detest them; some through keenness daily risk their lives in hunting; others hate to cross a horse.

Some have such a thirst of pleasure united with knowledge, that we see them exploring the burning latitudes of India, and the intense frosts of Iceland, only in pursuit of some natural rarity, as shells and butterflies, plants and animals.

One Mr. Leslie, a man of very considerable fortune, is just returned from China, where he went in his fortieth year to see the manners and customs of the Chinese; nay, so very great is his thirst, that he means to make a second expedition. There are men who prefer the converse of dead authors to that of the living; while others live in the smoke of tobacco, and the noise of a skittle ground, and prefer it to the voice of Linley and the catgut of Giardini.

Some, more refined in their ears, pursue sweet sounds all over the globe, and are as much bewildered as Prospero's friends led astray by the invisible Ariel. Other men have souls so crusted with dulness, that it is not in the power of music to awaken their senses. Many men most rationally pursue the study of gardening, while others look on the fairest plant or the most blooming flower without emotion. Some devote their time to collect old medals and rusty bits of helmets, hilts of swords and other antiquated utensils; while an Egyptian vase is looked upon by another with coldness and contempt.

I remember the story of a great Florist, who had got a prodigious beautiful blow of tulips; when, amongst the rest of his visitors, there came a Student of insects; and while the Florist was expatiating with rapture on the beauty of his flowers; the Naturalist suddenly discovered a fine butterfly amongst the tulips, and springing over the bed, in extasy cried out, *An Emperor! An Emperor!* and trampled down his flowers, regardless of oaths and blows, till he left the ground in pursuit of the object of his favourite study.

I have known a Lady to go through the hot fatigue of a week's washing, for the pleasure of hanging out the linen, and taking it in when dry, from the hedge. She would often declare, that the smell of it fresh from the thorn, was more grateful to her senses, than any other fragrance or sensation.

In the early part of life, and the maturer too, we find people pleased with various narrations that even terrify them: such as murders, ghosts, and demons; and express so much anxiety on the subject, that when you cease to fright them, they will keenly importune you to pursue the story.

There was an extraordinary character, belonging to Drury-lane theatre, (his name was Clough) who had not missed an execution for thirty years. He once walked up from Portsmouth, when he belonged to that company, to see the execution of two crimnals on Kennington Common; but there being reprieved so disappointed his promised *pleasure*, that he was heard to go away swearing in an uncommon language. He used to be frequently attended by a brother Comedian, on whom he called one morning to go with him to some execution; but his friend not willing to rise, he exclaimed in a great rage——*D—n it, Jemmy, you have no true taste for pleasure!*

This ſame Mr. Clough, when in the laſt ſickneſs which put a period to his days, was very deſirous of attending an execution at Tyburn; and though in ſo week a condition as hardly to be able to ſpeak, he took a chair, and went to Newgate.—One of the criminals was in hopes of a pardon, and ſeeing a ſedan come in this manner through the mob, they concluded the joyful tidings were therein contained; when, lo, to their aſtoniſhment, Clough came from the chair in the Preſs-yard, ſaying, with a faint and languid voice, *I'm juſt come my boys to have the pleaſure of ſeeing your irons knocked off.*——The human mind is of ſo motley a complexion, that it is difficult to define what is pleaſure to it. I ſhould conclude that there are certain things which would be equally pleaſing to every rational mind; but every day, in the common occurrences of things, we are convinced to the contrary. Every mind forms its own ideas of pleaſure; and according to the ſtrength of genius, and the power of fancy, ideal pleaſures are the ſtronger painted; and few men have been ſo fortunate as to have the poſſeſſion of any pleaſure equal to the colouring of fancy before it was poſſeſſed.

Perhaps I may venture to ſay, that the firſt rapturous pleaſure of this life is the meeting of two lovers with a mutual zeal and affection, which meeting is highly improved by being clandeſtine. If theſe expecting fair ones have a few days to paſs before this happy moment arrives, do not the joys, the bliſs, the rapture and incantation, which the mind ſo lively delineated, exceed far the tumult of their joys when poſſeſſed? This, again, depends upon the vigour of the mind and the conſtitution; and therefore people of a poetical fancy and ability muſt certainly doubly enjoy every pleaſurable ſcene of life above all other minds.

The poet's eye, in a fine phrenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven:
And as imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

By the Lord Hyde Packet, *Capt.* Jefferies, *arrived at* New York *in ſix weeks from* Falmouth, *we have the following advices, viz.*

WESTMINSTER, *November* 30.

THIS day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce; and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for, they preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom his Majeſty approved; after which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It gives me much concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf that, while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event the troubles, which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe, are compoſed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured, that on my part I have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity, and laſting happyneſs of all my ſubjects."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Dec.* 5.

This day ſome members were ſworn in, and the ſeveral uſual ſtanding orders, relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

While theſe matters were tranſacting the gallery doors were ſhut; but permiſſion was given at length to ſome of the members to introduce ſeveral of their friends through the body of the Houſe. This order was no ſooner given, than people began preſs in above and below; and the noiſe, confuſion and tumult was ſo great, that the Houſe could not proceed to buſineſs for ſome minutes. On which the Houſe was cleared, and the key delivered to the Speaker.

As ſoon as the hurry attending this regulation was complied with, Lord Beauchamp roſe, and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the Coloniſts, their Reſolves, Meetings, and in particular their intended Non-Importation agreement. His ſpeech was in general well received, and much approved of.

His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. who ſaid very little material. Lord John Cavendiſh now roſe, and having previouſly condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the Colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for ſuch papers relative to America, as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions, without which, his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North anſwered Lord John Cavendiſh in a ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid he ſhould give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble,

as he imagined, when he came in, that there was not a member preſent who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the fabricator of it, and ſaid that it was drawn up ſhort purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

He was anſwered by Mr. Frederick Montagu, who in general diſapproved of the addreſs, and who ſeconded the motion for the amendment very ſtrenuouſly.

Governor Johnſton ſpoke very fully on the ſame ſide, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his obſervations on the manner the gallery was cleared. He ſaid, it was a mere miniſterial trick to ſtifle inquiry and ſhorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, Adminiſtration muſt have been obliged to break that ſilence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he ſaid, that perſons ſhould be ſhut out from being preſent at the diſcuſſion of a queſtion, in the event of which they were ſo highly intereſted; and concluded by a ſucceſſion of very pointed and ſevere animadverſions.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) ſpoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the ſpeech and addreſs, and urged ſtrongly the neceſſity of Lord John Cavendiſh's propoſed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the ſame ſide. He was of the ſome opinion with Governor Johnſton. He ſaid the ſcheme of reducing the Colonies by force was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and thought that a dominion ſupported by force, would anſwer no purpoſe whatever. He ſaid a report prevailed, that General Gage was ſhortly to be recalled, but that would ſignify nothing, for ſend whom they may, ſend a ſecond, recal him, and ſend a third, ſays he, it will be all to no effectual or ſubſtantial purpoſe.

Sir George Macartney anſwered the Colonel, and ſpoke with facility and preciſion. He was againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the propoſed amendment, and dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide of the Houſe; ſaid his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that on the preſent occaſion he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine on it, came properly before the Houſe. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the ſame opinion, obſerving that the preſent was no proper time to take ſo great and important a queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the houſe in another form.

Mr. T. Townſhend was for the amendment, and was very ſevere on the general conduct of adminiſtration.

Mr. Burke put the Houſe into great good humour, but ſeemed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van ſpoke ſtrongly for the moſt firm and deciſive meaſures.

Mr. Solicitor General ſpoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to anſwer every thing that had been offered on the other ſide. Beſides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other Gentlemen, ſpoke in the debate.

The queſtion being put, at about half after ten, the Houſe divided. For the amendment 73, againſt it 264; and the queſtion for the addreſs being then put, it paſſed of courſe in the affirmative.

LONDON, *December* 1.

It is reported that orders are given for four regiments of foot to be immediately embarked in Ireland for Boſton, and that the neceſſary tranſports are all taken up.

Dec. 3. A correſpondent ſays, that a law is to paſs to render it high treaſon to aſſemble mobs to force the King's Civil Officers to reſign, as has been done at and near Boſton, and that every individual in ſuch mobs is to be deemed to be in a ſtate of rebellion.

On the 26th of November died Stephen Fox, Lord Holland. He has left a ſon, a minor; his brother, Charles Fox, ſucceeds him as Clerk of the Pells in Ireland.

Dec. 6. Letters from the Hague adviſe, that General Yorke, in a conference lately with the States, told them that his Majeſty flattered himſelf, that during the miſunderſtanding between him and his American ſubjects, their High Mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhing arms, or warlike ſtores, to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

Dec. 10. Mr. Burke, in his ſpeech on Monday laſt, on the amendment of the addreſs, though he was not *logiſtically* argumentative, was very *humouroufly* and *pointedly* ſo. Amongſt othor humourous reflections which he made on Adminiſtration's buoying up the new Members, by telling them the addreſs was nothing but a *vote of compliment*, he compared ſuch a conduct to a deſigning, diſſipated lover, who, under the ſhew of the moſt honourable ſolicitations, firſt ſqueezes his miſtreſs's hand, then aſks her to take a turn in the Park, next to an excurſion in the country, and ſo on, ſtep by ſtep, till he diſhonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and diſgrace, that what was originally her misfortune, becomes her ſhame and diſgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the ſame ſpeech, mentioning the preſent ſituation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he ſaid, were the pall bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the Weſt Indian and African merchants cloſed the proceſſion; whilſt the army and navy, at a diſtance, looked on in gloomy ſilence at ſo melancholy a ſight.

The late Lord Clive was ready to ſet out for Bath by the advice of his phyſicians, but when his footman went up ſtairs, to inform him that the coach was ready, he found him dead.

Dec. 13. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons, in a committee of the whole Houſe, on the ſupply, came to the following reſolutions;

That 16,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice 1775, including 4282 marines.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the ſaid men, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice.

The Houſe alſo came to a reſolution for allowing the importation of India corn, and ordered the report this day.

On the motion that the Committee do agree that 16,000 ſeamen ſhould be employed in the ſea ſervice for the year 1775, including 2400 marines, ſeveral queſtions were aſked of Mr. Buller, concerning the ſtate of our marine forces at home, and the increaſe of it in North America ſince laſt year; the

gentlemen in oppoſition ſeeming to think that to provide men for the ſhips ſent out againſt America, we ſhould be in a defenceleſs ſtate at home; but Mr. Buller, in his reply, endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every fort, as well as all the guardſhips, had their full complement of men. The Committee agreed to the ſupply, and then the Houſe broke up.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 4.

Extract of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New York. January 26, 1775,

A Motion made by Col. Ten Broeck, in the Words following, to wit.

" Mr. SPEAKER,

I MOVE that this Houſe take into Conſideration the Proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, held in the City of Philadelphia, in the Months of September and October laſt." Then Col. Philips moved, " That the previous Queſtion be firſt put, *Whether the Queſtion upon Col. Ten Broeck's Motion ſhould be now put*; and Debates ariſing upon the ſaid Motion, and the previous Queſtion being accordingly put; *it was carried in the Negative, in the Manner following, to wit,*

For the Queſtion being put on Col. Ten Broeck's Motion.

Colonel Woodhull, Colonel Schuyler, Colonel P. Livingſton, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. De Wit, Captain Seaman, Colonel Ten Broeck, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Boerum.

Againſt the Queſtion being put on Colonel Ten Broeck's Motion.

Mr. Walton, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Jaun ey; *Members for the City of New York, which firſt propoſed a Congreſs, and was repreſented there.*

Colonel Philips, Mr. Wilkins; *Members for the County and Borough of Weſt Cheſter, which were repreſented in Congreſs.*

Mr. Rapalje; *Member for King's County, repreſented in Congreſs.*

Mr. Van Kleeck; *Member for Dutcheſs County, whoſe Diſtrict was repreſented in Congreſs.*

Col. Seaman, Mr. Billop; *Members for Richmond County, containing leſs than* 400 *Freeholders, not repreſented in Congreſs.*

Mr. Kiſſam; *Member for Queen's County, not repreſented in Congreſs.*

Mr. Bruſh; *Member for Cumberland County, not repreſented in Congreſs.*

N. B. The Members Names in Italics were of the Aſſembly's Committee of Correſpondence, who approved, in their Letters to the other Colonies, of a Congreſs. Mr. Jauncey was alſo a Member of the Committee of Fifty-one, for the City of New York; and was preſent when their Letter of the 23d of May laſt, to the Committee of Boſton, was reported, and unanimouſly approved. And Colonel Philips was Chairman of the Convention of the Committees of his County, who authorized the Delegates of New York to act for them; and was *zealous for their Appointment*: So that they muſt have had but little Regard to their public Reputations, to vote againſt an Inquiry into the Proceedings of the Congreſs. As to the Vote, it can have no important Influence on the Cauſe of the Continent, if it be conſidered that but two Members, Repreſentatives of one County, and one for each of two others unrepreſented in Congreſs, were all the Members of unrepreſented Counties, againſt the Inquiry. The Counties of the other *Seven Members, on that Side of the Queſtion, were repreſented in Congreſs*, as above mentioned. And the Inhabitants of ſuch of them as are of any Importance to the public Cauſe, *are determined to maintain the Aſſociation.*

The Counties and Diſtricts of the Members who voted for the Inquiry, are warmly attached to the American Cauſe: So that in this, as well as in every other point of View, in which the Senſe of the Colony is conſidered, there are a great Majority of it diſpoſed to maintain the Meaſures of the Congreſs.

Extract of a letter, from an eminent merchant in London, dated the 7th of December, 1774.

" The preſent unhappy troubles between Great Britain and her Colonies will prevent the merchants here from executing any orders, till they ſubſide, whatever may be the reſult of the American Congreſs."

We hear from good authority, that the veſſel, which lately arrived in Virginia with ſome tea on board, is returned in ballaſt, without her intended cargo of tobacco.

On Saturday night laſt, as Robert Field, Eſq; of Whitehill, New Jerſey, was going in a canoe on board his ſhallop, he unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. He had only his Negro man with him, who threw over the paddle to him, but Mr. Field ſunk immediately. By this untimely accident, his relations, friends and neighbours have loſt a worthy and agreeable companion.

Laſt Wedneſday was married Mr. GEORGE EMLEN, merchant, to Miſs SALLY FISHBOURNE, both of this city.

On Thurſday, the 26th ult. was married, in this city, Mr. JOHN COCKSHOT, merchant, to Miſs SALLY RIVERS.

ARRIVALS ſince our laſt. Sloop Polly, Davidſon, from Jamaica. Ship Polly and Peggy, Club, from London.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, *Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*;

SOME

EXPRESSIONS

OF

ANN CROWLEY,

Daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of LONDON,

During her laſt Illneſs, from the 23d of the firſt Month 1773, to the 12th of the ſecond Month 1774.

With an introductory TESTIMONY concerning her from the Family.

So teach us to number our Days that we may apply our Hearts unto Wiſdom, Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in BURLINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1775. [Num. 7.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 2.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, at Mrs. Anne Halkerſton's, in Port Tobacco town, on Saturday the 21ſt day of January, 1775.

Captain GEORGE DENT, Chairman,
And JOHN GWINN, Clerk.

THE Committee being informed, by a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for Prince George's county, that Mr. Alexander M'Pherſon, merchant, in Bryan town in this county, was ſelling tea which had paid duty. Mr. M'Pherſon being called upon, appeared before the Committee: The perſon mentioned in the ſaid letter as informer not appearing, the matter was reſted on Mr. M'Pherſon's veracity, who declared as follows; that he has now in his ſtore a quantity of tea purchaſed about fourteen months ago; that he was ſpoke to by ſome of his cuſtomers for about ſix pounds, part of the ſaid tea, before the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs were known, and that he had delivered three or four pounds thereof ſince he was acquainted with the ſaid reſolutions, thinking himſelf obliged by agreement to do it.—Whereupon the Committee was ſatisfied, and acquitted Mr. M'Pherſon of any intentional infraction of the Continental Reſolves aforeſaid, and it was recommended to Mr. M'Pherſon to ſell no more of the ſaid tea, but ſtore what remained thereof with Mr. Robert T. Hooe, in Port Tobacco, by the firſt day of February next, to which he readily agreed.

Moved and ſeconded, That the ſenſe of this Committee be taken whether any directions ſhall be given to the Attornies of this county to prevent their bringing ſuits at law farther than is done by the provincial laſt convention; whereupon the ſenſe of this Committee was taken, and it was reſolved, by a great majority, that no farther reſtraint ſhould be laid upon the bringing ſuits at law in this county, than is done by the laſt Provincial Convention.

The Committee adjourns to Monday the 20th day of February next, when all the members are deſired to attend at Mrs. Anne Halkerſton's, in Port Tobacco, by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And *Ordered*, That the foregoing proceeding be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

By order. JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the Committee.

NEW YORK, *February* 6.

We have great ſatisfaction in acquainting our readers that accounts, founded upon the beſt authority, were received by the Lord Hyde Packet, intimating, that our moſt gracious Sovereign had expreſſed himſelf greatly pleaſed with the *loyalty* and *temperate conduct*, in the preſent conjuncture, of his faithful ſubjects in the province of New York.

Extract of a Letter from South Carolina, Jan. 18.

"Our Provincial Congreſs met on the 11th, and continued every day, Sunday not excepted, till the 17th. They have ſhut up the courts of law, no proceſs is to iſſue in civil caſes, and all proceedings had ſince the return day, Sept. 20th, are to be ſtaid: This is ſuch a ſtep as no other province has yet taken, and was agreed to in order to quiet the back country, who were greatly enraged by the preference given to rice, which may be exported, when neither indigo, nor any thing elſe can go out of the country. Notwithſtanding this ſtep, when the queſtion was put, whether rice ſhould not be upon the footing with indigo, &c. the reſolution of the Grand Continental Congreſs was confirmed by a very ſmall majority, 87 for confirming it, and 75 againſt it."

The Six Nations who, according to a former paper, came to Colonel Johnſon, the Superintendant of Indian affairs, from whence they ſent deputies with a proper meſſage to the ſouthward, have now ſent down a deputation of their chiefs to him, to repreſent ſome diſagreeable intelligence they have received from the Shawaneſe, and alſo to lay before him other intereſting matters, on which they require his anſwer and direction. Their fidelity hitherto has been fortunately ſecured, notwithſtanding all the endeavours that were uſed to engage them in diſputes to the ſouthward.

On Thurſday laſt embarked in the ſhip Sally, Capt. Bruce, for Jamaica, the American Company of Comedians, under the direction of David Douglaſs, Eſq; where they intend exerting their juſtly applauded talents for the entertainment of the Ladies and Gentlemen of that polite and opulent iſland, until the unhappy differences that ſubſiſt between the Mother Country and her Colonies in America ſubſide.

By a veſſel from Cape Nichola Mole we learn, that on the eighth of December there was a moſt violent gale of wind off Hiſpaniola, in which many veſſels received conſiderable damage. Capt. Graham, in a brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound to Virginia, was loſt upon the Caicos Bank, the people ſaved; and Capt. Wallace, in a ſhip from the ſame port, was alſo loſt upon the Caicos Bank, but the people and part of the cargo ſaved. Great damage is ſaid to be done by the gale to the plantations on Hiſpaniola.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, *Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*;

SOME
EXPRESSIONS
OF
ANN CROWLEY,
Daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of LONDON,
During her laſt Illneſs, from the 23d of the firſt Month 1773, to the 12th of the ſecond Month 1774.
With an introductory TESTIMONY concerning her from the Family.

So teach us to number our Days that we may apply our Hearts unto Wiſdom, Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer in BURLINGTON.

THIRTY Tuns of choice UPLAND HAY to be ſold by *William Standley*, in *Market-ſtreet*.

PROTEST.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 3° Novembris, 1774.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his Majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his Majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his Majeſty's reign, to teſtify with unaffected zeal, at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to his Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word *Throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

"To deſire his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the Colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall without delay apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his Majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his Majeſty's dominions."

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put, Whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion? It was reſolved in the negative. Contents 13, Non Contents 63.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the Throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from Miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the Colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the Colonies in the laſt Parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the Colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſitions of Lords in the preſent Parliament, *when we ſee the Houſe under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderable temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.—
RICHMOND, PORTLAND, ROCKINGHAM, STAMFORD, STANHOPE, TORRINGTON, PONSONBY, WYCOMBE, CAMDEN.

The following Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, was preſented on Wedneſday, by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs the early infor-

mation which you have been pleaſed to give us, of the ſtate of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay.

" We feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that Province, and that it has broke out in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature; and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's Colonies, and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

" We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

" Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting to every duty which we owe to your Majeſty, and to our fellow ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

" We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete; and we entertain a well grounded hope that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended to with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

" We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of the moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of his views, and the rule of all his actions."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

" Gentlemen.

" *I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport, in maintaining the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown. It ſhall be my care to juſtify by my conduct the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, and to ſhew that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my people.*"

GRAND CAIRO, *Auguſt* 25.

THERE is a very violent religious war broke out in Perſia, in the kingdom of Dageſtan, between the ſect of Omar and the Gauers, who worſhip the everlaſting fire; it is but ſix months ſince it firſt began, and it is computed 120,000 people have been killed already, the Gauers are the moſt numerous, but the other party are generally victorious.

LONDON, *December* 1.

Emigrations from Birmingham and Sheffield, we are told, are making every week, the trade in thoſe places being greatly leſſened.

The following toaſt is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland: " To the free and independent Lords of Scotland, who oppoſed the Miniſterial mandate; and may the points of their ſwords never be blunted when drawn in the defence of their liberties.

Nov. 25. The pomp and vanity of this vain world were never more forcibly exemplified than in the life and death of Lord Clive.—All the youthful and beſt part of his life was ſpent in an unhealthy country in acquiring heaps of wealth, at the expence of his conſtitution and good name; the few remaining years have been employed in purchaſing honours that he has not lived to enjoy, but is hurried to that place *from whence no traveller returns*. It is ſaid he died worth more than a million of money.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

" The plan laid by the court of Spain is no longer a ſecret; the Engliſh cabinet knew it as ſoon almoſt as it was formed. The court of Verſailles neither approved nor diſapproved of it; therefore, when prince Maſſerano ſet out for that court the Engliſh miniſtry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the Count de Vergennes with the diſcovery they had made, in order to preſerve the pacific aſſurances which theſe three powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that Ambaſſador's meeting with a cold reception in England.

" It was propoſed that a fleet ſhould ſail from Ferrol, and another from the Havanna, with 4000 land forces on board; that they ſhould join in a certain latitude, and then go together and take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the moſt important Colony that the Engliſh ſecured to themſelves by the laſt peace, for watching the Spaniſh trade from La Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The Galleons, which came from that country to Europe, are obliged to ſteer their courſe that way in order to get a wind: Beſides, the Engliſh ſhips ſtationed there have an opportunity of ſeeing every thing that paſſes, and a ſmall fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spaniſh trade in that part of the world.

It is ſaid that General Howe will be appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in North America, in the room of General Gage, who has deſired to be recalled.

Dec. 5. His Majeſty has appointed Colonel Amherſt, Lieutenant Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, which place that officer retook from the French in the late war.

The laſt accounts from Holland confidently affirm, that the States General are at length determined to greatly augment their forces by ſea and land.

Three perſons are in cuſtody for attempting to engage workmen from the Dock-yard at Rocheſter into foreign ſervice.

Dec. 7. On the 15th of November the following ſixteen noblemen were choſen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon, Earls of Caſſils, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, Loudon, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Roſeberry, Bute; Viſcounts Stormont, Irwin, and Lord Galloway.

A number of tranſports are ſailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major General Howe and Sir William Draper are going out as Brigadiers on the Staff.

Orders are ſent to Corke for contracting for 1000 tons of peaſe, and the ſame quantity of oatmeal, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Royal Navy.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 28.

By his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame,*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

WHEREAS, by the bleſſing of God, and the prudence and reſolution of the officers and men employed in the expedition againſt the Indians, the diſturbances, which had occaſioned ſuch diſtreſs and devaſtation in the back ſettlements in this colony, have happily been put an end to; and the Shawaneſe, from whoſe incurſions the moſt dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this ſide the Ohio, and have ſolemnly promiſed not to moleſt any paſſengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every aſſiſtance and protection, and have conſented to receive and to follow all ſuch regulations of their trade as ſhall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia; and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the ſaid Shawaneſe Indians with every poſſible indulgence, and every mark of friendlineſs, and when their occaſions oblige them to paſs through any part of this dominion, that they ſhall be protected from all injury.

And whereas I have received authentick accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the perſons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Ruſſel, and others in company with him, which remarkable inſtance of their good faith, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, as it cannot but evince the ſincere deſire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, ſo I hope will diſpoſe all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourſe with, all this part of their fellow creatures.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons in this government ſtrictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatſoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory, which may give them cauſe of complaint; and I do direct and command all magiſtrates and other officers to be aiding and aſſiſting in preſerving the peace now eſtabliſhed, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the Colony, at Williamſburg, the 23d day of January, in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 19. We are informed, from King and Queen county, that ſeveral gentlemen there have of late attempted to extract molaſſes from pumpkins (a plant eaſily raiſed in this country) and met with the deſired ſucceſs; the pumpkins yielded liquor of a good quality, and in ſuch quantities that two rendered three quarts fit for diſtilling. This being the caſe, the colony may, with a proper uſe of this information, be thoroughly ſupplied with rum without extra imports of molaſſes.

BOSTON, *January* 26.

Laſt Monday a detachment of a hundred men, drafted from the ſeveral regiments in this town, and commanded by Major Balfour, embarked on board a veſſel bound to Marſhfield. This manœuvre has occaſioned many conjectures.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 7.

We are aſſured that the ſhip Peggy and Polly, Capt. Club, from London, arrived in ballaſt, and has brought no goods at all.

In Committee, February 6th, 1775, ordered that the following letter from Newport, Rhode Iſland, be made public.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

"*Gentlemen*, *Newport, January* 5, 1775.

"Being informed, that it is reported at New York, and at other parts of the continent, that the inhabitants of this town are fitting out veſſels, and determined to carry on their trade in violation of the Continental Aſſociation; and as the propagators of this infamous falſhood can have no other intention than to weaken the bands of union between the colonies, we think it our duty to acquaint you that ſeveral veſſels deſigned for the coaſt of Africa, which could not be got ready by the firſt of December, have been actually laid up; that ſeveral parcels of ſheep purchaſed for exportation have been ſtopped; and that ſo far as we can learn, the Aſſociation hath been ſtrictly adhered to by the merchants in this colony, who declare their intention to abide by it.—Indeed the abſolute neceſſity of an union, in common meaſures for the common ſafety, is ſo obvious, that we can aſſure you that the trade of Rhode Iſland will be carried on with a punctual regard to the aſſociation.

We pray an early communication of any intelligence you may receive of importance to the colonies, and are, with great eſteem, Gentlemen, your moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN COLLINS, Chairman.

To the Committee of Correſpondence for Philadelphia.

The following letter, containing an acknowledgment of the receipt of part of the donations of this city to our diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton, &c. was lately received by the Committee of Correſpondence.

"*Gentlemen*, *Boſton, January* 6, 1775.

"I am directed by the Committee of the town of Boſton, appointed to receive and diſtribute the donations that are made for the relief of the poor of this town, to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 28th of November; and to return their unfeigned thanks to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia for the generous donations they have made and tranſmitted by Captains Church and Allen, conſiſting of four hundred and ſix barrels of flour, and one hundred and five barrels of ſhip ſtuff, which, you may rely upon it, will be applied by the Committee to the benevolent purpoſe for which you deſigned it. Our ſituation is truly diſtreſſing; families that have lived in the greateſt affluence are now reduced to the moſt diſagreeable circumſtances, but through God's goodneſs, the hearts of our brethren have been opened for our relief; they have enabled us to bear up under oppreſſion to the aſtoniſhment of our enemies; and we truſt we ſhall be enabled ſtill to remain firm, and never to deſert the glorious cauſe of our country. I remain, with great truth, Your friend and humble ſervant,

THOMAS CUSHING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1775. [Num. 8.

The Favourite unmaſked, or the Hiſtory of the loſing Game, as it has been playing at a certain C—— from the Year 1763 to the preſent Time.

THE wheel of politics, in its revolutions, naturally brings about a ſimilarity of circumſtances and events happening at diſtant periods, which would often paſs unnoticed by the generality of mankind, if the mirrour of compariſon was not occaſionally held up to public view. This obſervation is no where better verified than in the hiſtory of Great Britain. We are apt to read with inattention, to admire the narrative indeed, of remarkable tranſactions as they paſs in review before us, but we ſeldom take the pains properly to inveſtigate characters, to develope the ſprings of political tranſactions, or, having diſcovered them, to apply them home to the preſent moment. A little more reflection, and a cloſer attention to the moſt important events in the political hiſtory of this nation would ſoon convince us, that as in the animal, the vegetable and the moral, ſo in the political world, the ſame cauſes will ever be productive of the ſame effects. And as certainly as the ſeaſons of the year return; as the earth produces annually the ſame kinds of fruits and herbs, which change not their ſpecie; as animals engender, and bring forth their kind with little or no variation in the fixed laws of nature; and as virtue and vice alternately prevail, and ſtamp the character of the times with induſtry, temperance and ſobriety, or with diſſipation, riot and profligacy of manners; ſo will the ſame political characters riſe up in the preſent, as were marked and diſtinguiſhed in the ſame country in former times, the ſame parties will riſe again on the political ſtage, and perform the ſame hiſtorical pieces with little or no variation, except in the dramatis perſonæ. One ſet of actors die off, and another take up their parts; and as to the hero of the piece, all the difference is, that in the laſt century it was Charles the Second, and to day it is George the Third, who receives this benediction at the cloſe of the regal table—WHOM GOD PRESERVE—AMEN, ſays the writer of this hiſtory, and may the ſame benediction alight on all his illuſtrious family.

About the year 1729, a certain Mr. Winnington, who had for many years diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a remarkable Jacobite, profeſſing a firm, ſteady attachment to the cauſe of the houſe of Stuart, and upon all occaſions, when he could do it conſiſtent with his perſonal ſafety, promoting their intereſt, ſuddenly turned courtier, and was deemed by the adminiſtration of that time to be a very conſiderable acquiſition to their party. This gentleman died in 1746, and among his papers was found a manuſcript, entitled *An Apology for my Conduct in Parliament*, with this motto, *Trahit ſua quemque voluptas*. It was printed ſoon after, and in the rotation of human affairs it has ſo come to paſs, that every line of his apology is at this time truly intereſting to the friends of our happy conſtitution, and merits the ſerious attention of every loyal ſubject, who wiſhes well to our auguſt ſovereign, and to his illuſtrious houſe. What Winnington was, B---e may be; and, like him, his well laid ſcene of political hypocriſy might not have been diſcovered till after his deceaſe, if the ſpirit of the people had not been ſet againſt him. But a continual oppoſition to every ſalutary meaſure for the proſperity of the kingdom, and for the ſatisfying and quieting the minds of the people, having diſtinguiſhed him and his adherents for a number of years, it has naturally ſet the ſtudious and conſiderate on inquiring into the hidden motive for promoting ſo much national diſcontent. And as the partiſans of the Earl of B—e have conſtantly declared that their patron was not actuated either by ambition, the love of wealth, or the ſpirit of revenge, it ſeemed neceſſary to find out ſome fixed capital object, of all his political manœuvres, which have conſtantly indicated a firm attachment to the principles of deſpotiſm, and have always rendered him unpopular, and in ſome reſpects deteſtable in the eyes of a free people. Now if we can prove by analogy of conduct, that his Lordſhip's principles are the ſame as thoſe of Winnington and his party, we ſhall be at no loſs to account for the convulſions into which this nation has been thrown by the ſecret friends of enſlaving popery and arbitrary power. Nor ſhall we any longer be aſtoniſhed at the indulgence granted to the Roman Catholics in one part of the Britiſh empire, or the unrelenting oppreſſions exerciſed over the Proteſtant Diſſenters in another.

Mr. Winnington was nephew to the celebrated Harley, Earl of Oxford, who was Prime Miniſter at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign. And he gives the following account of himſelf.

"My country and —— prince (the Pretender) were ever in my view, and uppermoſt in my thoughts, even in my tender age, for ſo was I tutored to think before I was capable of reflection. Yet this prejudice, ſtrong as it might have been, was not of force enough to prevent my examining the depth and juſtice of the principles that had been inculcated ſo early and ſo carefully.

"The firſt ſtep I took in this ſo neceſſary a reſearch was to examine the motives, the juſtice, the neceſſity and expediency of the revolution, a meaſure that had occaſioned ſo mighty a chaſm in the conſtitution. I conſulted the beſt authorities both living and written, concerning that important change which happened before my time, reckoning that from ſuch only judgment might be beſt formed of the worth of thoſe principles adopted by the two different contending parties in the nation.

"I could evidently gather from books, and men of all parties, that thoſe who had the earlieſt and principal ſhare in the conduct of that mighty affair, had no view to ſuch a change as happened, nor intended to go ſuch lengths as they were led into afterwards. Here I paused awhile, to ſee if I might not reſt where ſo many great men had taken their ſtand, even while the ſcene was yet freſh and uncloſed. And I freely confeſs to have thought this ſo early a ſtruggle in favour of the *old conſtitution*, to be a tacit diſapprobation of the new meaſure, and a diſhonour to thoſe who had ſhamefully yielded to the allurements of preſent favour and power, after they had ſhined on the other ſide of the queſtion.

"Such were my earlieſt ſentiments in regard to that great novel meaſure, while I was as yet a younger brother, and before there were any thoughts, by my friends, of introducing me to the family abroad, on which the crown was ſettled. Nor

could I afterwards ſee any reaſon for altering theſe early ſentiments, which ſtrengthened with my years, and became at laſt the baſis on which I built that ſyſtem, which I now think myſelf obliged to avow and explain. Among all my relations, none had my attention ſo much as my uncle Oxford, who had projected my being put into the ſervice of the expectant family, and he took care to confirm me in thoſe principles, which I had adopted in my greener years much more by choice than chance. The method he took was to ſet before me the nature and excellence of the conſtitution, as it ſtood before the great event under preſent conſideration. He would often compare the preſent ſtate of the nation with the former, and ſuch always were his deſcriptions as gave the former the preference to the preſent; but if, in thoſe early days after the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, he found reaſon for ſpeaking more advantageouſly of former than of latter times, what would he have ſaid if he had lived in theſe days of ours, when the amount of our taxes almoſt equals the quantum of our ſpecie, and the intereſt of our debts exceeds the old revenue, and when venality and infidelity are not only generally practiſed but openly avowed."

This crafty politician, after developing all the ſprings of action during the reign of Queen Anne, poſitively affirms, as an indiſputable fact, founded on his own experience, that not only the earl of Oxford, but Sir Robert Walpole, and every Engliſh Miniſter from the Revolution down to his own time, conſtantly had the old conſtitution in view. And this while they were profeſſing the warmeſt attachment to the houſe of Hanover, and were enjoying poſts of honour and profit under them, ſo that it was impoſſible for the vulgar to diſcover any deceit or hypocriſy in their behaviour, but thoſe who were well ſkilled in politics knew by the meaſures they purſued, what were the ſecret ends they had in view. Our apologiſt acknowledges that he ſtood foremoſt amongſt thoſe who practiſed one conſtant ſcene of diſſimulation upon this occaſion from the year 1729 to the time of his death, which happened in 1746. And being admitted into the confidence of the great men, who were in the intereſt of the Pretender, he gives an account of the ſeveral ſteps they took for the recovery of the old conſtitution by the reſtoration of the Stuart family. His apology is made to thoſe of his party, who might have concluded from his conduct after the year 1729, when he commenced courtier, that he had deſerted the good old cauſe, whereas his real motive was to ſerve his Prince more effectually. [To be continued.]

From the MONTHLY REVIEW, *for October* 1774.

An Account of the new Northern Archipelago lately diſcovered by the Ruſſians in the Seas of Kamtſchatka and Anadir. By Mr. J. Von Staehlin, *Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburgh, and Member of the Royal Society of London. Tranſlated from the German Original.*

IT is a pertinent remark, curious and well authenticated, at the beginning of this account of theſe Argonautic diſcoveries, "that at the very time when the Engliſh and French diſcovered iſlands in the South Seas, which till then were totally unknown to all the reſt of the world, namely, in the years 1764, 65, 66, and 67, the intrepid Ruſſians diſcovered new lands in the utmoſt limits of the north, and found a cluſter of *inhabited* iſlands unknown to them, and to the whole world."

From this coincidence, the ſenſible Author ſeems inclined to infer, "that at certain periods, a ſpirit of diſcovery ariſes, which excites univerſal emulation in different parts of the world;" and he refers to ſeveral other inſtances of a ſimilar kind, particularly that "when the new hemiſphere of America was diſcovered by the Spaniards, the Potugueſe and Dutch began, at the ſame time, to think of navigating from Europe to the Eaſt Indies."—This however is, in general, very natural. We always ſee that diſcoveries and improvements excite emulation, and that the ſucceſs of one man animates others to become his rivals.

The Archipelago of Iſlands diſcovered by the Ruſſians, in 1765 and 1766, in the ſeas of Kamtſchatka and Anadir, lie between the 56th and 67th degrees of north latitude. There is a neat and ſeemingly accurate chart of them prefixed to the narrative; and the whole is properly introduced by the ingenious Dr. Maty, of the Britiſh Muſeum, in a well written preface. To the deſcription of theſe iſlands, and of their inhabitants, is added, "A narrative of the adventures of four Ruſſian ſailors, who were caſt away on the deſert iſland of Eaſt-Spitſbergen; together with ſome obſervations on the productions of that iſland, &c. By Mr. P. L. Le Roy, Profeſſor of Hiſtory, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburg." This narrative appears alſo to be ſatisfactorily authenticated, and is ſaid to be tranſlated from the German original, at the deſire of ſeveral Members of the Royal Society. Theſe poor fellows ſpent ſix years and three months in their rueful ſolitude; at the end of which the three who remained alive (for one ſunk under the hardſhips to which they were expoſed) were fortunately brought off by a Ruſſian ſhip. The manner in which theſe *real* Robinſon Cruſoes ſubſiſted, for ſo many horrid and tedious winters, in their inhoſpitable, frozen deſart, forms a curious and intereſting ſtory, and the particulars do great honour to the ingenuity, the patience, and the fortitude of theſe poor mariners; who, in our eſtimation, are much better entitled to the name of HERO than either "Macedonia's Madman or the Swede."

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. Towne,

By giving the incloſed a place as ſoon as poſſible, you will oblige ſeveral of your well wiſhers, and particularly

A CUSTOMER.

GENEALOGY OF A JACOBITE.

THE Devil begat Sin, Sin begat Error, Error begat Pride, Pride begat Hatred, Hatred begat Ignorance, Ignorance begat Blind Zeal, Blind Zeal begat Superſtition, Superſtition begat Prieſtcraft, Prieſtcraft begat Lineal Succeſſion, Lineal Succeſſion begat Indelible Character, Indelible Character begat Blind Obedience, Blind Obedience begat Infallibility, Infallibility begat the Pope and his Brethren in the Time of the Egyptian Darkneſs, the Pope begat Purgatory, Purgatory begat Auricular Confeſſion, Auricular Confeſſion begat Renouncing of Reaſon, Renouncing of Reaſon begat Contempt of the Scriptures, Contempt of the Scriptures begat Implicit Faith, Implicit Faith begat Carnal Policy, Carnal Policy begat Unlimited Paſſive Obedience, Unlimited Paſſive Obedience begat Non-Reſiſtance, Non-Reſiſtance begat Oppreſſion, Oppreſſion begat Faction, Faction begat Patriotiſm, Patriotiſm begat Oppoſition to the arbitrary Meaſures of the Miniſtry, Oppoſition begat Diſaffection, Diſaffection begat Diſcontent, Diſcontent begat Tory, and Tory begat a Jacobite on the Body of the Whore of Babylon, when ſhe was deemed paſt Child bearing.

JOSEPH STANSBURY is ſelling off the Clearings of his CHINA Warehouſe, conſiſting of a Variety of DAMAGED GOODS, which will be ſold VERY CHEAP.

PETERSBURG, OCTOBER 28.

THEY write from Moſcow, that Pugatſchew is daily expected there. He keeps a melancholy ſilence, nearly approaching to deſpair; he is very narrowly watched and too cloſely confined in an iron cage, to attempt any thing againſt his own life, which it is thought he intends; he endeavoured to ſtarve himſelf, by refuſing all manner of nouriſhment, but his keepers have found means to force him to eat. Some days before this rebel was ſeized, he was in a diſmal ſituation; for want of other ſuſtenance he fed upon roots, and had juſt killed his horſe for his ſupport.

By a Veſſel from Falmouth, *which arrived at* Marblehead *the 1ſt Inſtant, we have received the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *December* 8.

This morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hicks's Hall, againſt the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, for felony, in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the Honourable Auguſtus Hervey, when the jury found the bill to be a true bill, in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear to take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will be iſſued againſt her.

It is ſtrongly agitated amongſt the American merchants, to wait upon the King with a very ſpirited addreſs relative to American affairs, and the deplorable ſtate of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a ſtrong remonſtrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, upon the general ſcore of public grievances, when, it is ſaid, the Livery at large will abſolutely inſiſt upon their right to accompany the Lord Mayor to St. James's.

The Premier being ſuddenly ſtruck lame and ſpeechleſs on the firſt day of the ſeſſions of the new Parliament, is not a little ominous: Let them look to it, the affairs of America moſt probably will do his buſineſs effectually.

All the great trading towns muſt and will either addreſs the Throne, or inſtruct their ſervants in Parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the exceſſive high price of proviſions.

Dec. 14. The Houſe went into a committee on ways and means, and came to the following reſolutions; that the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued for 1775; that three ſhillings in the pound land tax be laid on lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, preſented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great Britain, on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of twopence per quarter.

Dec. 17. Were the people of America once clearly quit of their prejudices, or rather their affection to this country, how evidently muſt it appear to be their intereſt to trade with France, who take their corn, fiſh, ſtaves, hoops, and every kind of produce, and in return give them cheap cloathing, either for winter or ſummer, together with wine, oil, fruit, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 16.

The Houſe was this day remarkably full, conſidering the occaſion, upwards of 300 Members being preſent, including thoſe in the gallery. Mr. Cooper preſented the malt bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair, in a committee on the Indian corn bill, which, with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, That the Houſe be called over on Wedneſday the 1ſt of February next.

The order of the day was now called for the Houſe to go into a committee of ſupply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller roſe and ſaid, he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble Lord at the head of the treaſury, if he had any information to lay before the houſe, or any meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America; becauſe if he had not, he thought it the duty of Parliament to interpoſe and call for papers, and proceed on ſuch information however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the meaſures adopted by the laſt Parliament impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confeſſed the very great conſequence and importance of the ſubject, the hon. member now mentioned ſaid, it would require the utmoſt diligence and attention, as a matter of the greateſt magnitude ever debated within thoſe walls. He could not, he ſaid, entirely acquieſe in the condemnation of meaſures haſtily, which had been taken up and adopted on ſuch weighty motives; that at the time it was impoſſible to foretel perciſely how they might anſwer; but the ſhortneſs of the time, and other circumſtances conſidered, they ſhould have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wiſdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by aſſuring the houſe that he had information to lay before it ſhortly after the holidays; and that he would ſo far adopt his hon. friend's ideas behind him (Mr. Fuller) as to propoſe to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into conſideration.

Lord North, on the whole, was plauſible, ſententious, and affected great moderation. Governor Johnſtone having alluded to ſomething his Lordſhip had ſaid on a former occaſion, relative to Great Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet, his Lordſhip obſerved that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had ſaid ſeven years before, and what he had explained on the ſpot before he left the Houſe. This explanation then, and now was, he ſaid, that by being at the feet of Great Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as if they thought themſelves aggrieved, to apply by petitions and dutiful remonſtrances to the parliament *or* the throne. He ſaid he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the Houſe as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm diſcuſſion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker; that if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have aſſerted, that he inſiſted that Britain ſhould never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet; for as he never meant the one, ſo he never ſaid the other. And he wiſhed, that on the preſent occaſion he ſhould be underſtood according to his preſent explanation and no other.

Mr. Cruger, as a young member, gave his opinion on the ſtate of the colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a conſiderable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory meaſures; but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the miniſter.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requiſition, and read in his place one or two of the reſolutions entered into by the Continental Congreſs, to ſhew their willingneſs to comply with ſuch a meaſure.

The queſtion was at length put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in courſe, providing for the whole of the military eſtabliſhments.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 2.

Several reſolves of the Continental Congreſs are publiſhed in the London papers. Theſe reſolves ſeem to ſtagger the miniſtry. In ſhort, the ſcale is likely to turn in our favour, if we continue FIRM and UNITED.

The toaſt of the day is—The nine proteſting Lords.

We hear from BARNSTABLE, that on the 24th day of January, ult. they had a Town-meeting, to reconſider a vote at a former meeting, not to ſend a Delegate to the Provincial Congreſs (at the requeſt of a large and reſpectable number of Freeholders) after chooſing the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; Moderator, voted to ſend a Delegate to ſaid Congreſs, and accordingly made choice of Daniel Davis, Eſq; by 153 votes, and only nine againſt him.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 9.

Extract of a letter from New York, February 7, 1775.

"The ſhip James, Wilſon, from Glaſgow, arrived here nine hours after the firſt of February, and, agreeable to the Aſſociation, ſhe was compelled to depart without breaking bulk. Mr. Buchanan, to whom ſhe was addreſſed, would not have any agency, either in keeping or ſending her away.—She has the rigging, ſails, anchors, &c. of a new ſhip building in your place.

"This morning an informer was mounted on a cart, tarred and feathered, went round the town complete without being relieved; I believe he is hurt.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, December 25, 1774.

"The Aſſembly of this iſland have entered warmly into American meaſures, and have drawn up an addreſs to the king on the occaſion—Mr. Dickinſon is in high reputation here; his writings are pronounced ſuperior to every thing of the kind that has appeared.—The gentleman to whom I ſent the ſeveral political pamphlets ſent them up to the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly—they had their affect."

ARRIVALS. Yeſterday the brig George, Hayman, from Madeira.—This day the brig Molly, Mullet, from St. Kitts; ſhip King of Portugal, Caſtle, from Liſbon; ſchooner Tryal, Harrow, from St. Euſtatia.

The brig Rachel, Simmons, from this port, is arrived at Liſbon.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

The following ANECDOTE *may be depended on as true.*

A Gentlewoman of good ſenſe and character related to me the following paſſage, viz.

THAT ſhe being in the city of Cork when it was inveſted by King William's army, and having a little daughter of hers with her, they were ſitting together on a ſquab; and being much concerned in mind about the danger and circumſtances they were under, ſhe was ſeized with a ſudden fear and ſtrong impulſe to ariſe from that ſeat, which ſhe did in a precipitant manner, and haſted to another part of the room, and then was in like concern for her child, to whom ſhe called with uncommon earneſtneſs to come to her, which ſhe did; immediately after which came a cannon ball and ſtruck the ſeat all in pieces, and drove the parts of it about the room, without any hurt to either of them.

From this relation I took occaſion to reaſon with her thus: "That Intelligencer which gave her notice, by fear of the danger they were in, muſt be a ſpiritual being, having acceſs to her mind (which is likewiſe of a ſpiritual nature) when in that ſtate of humiliation under thoſe circumſtances; and muſt alſo be a good and beneficent Intelligencer, willing to preſerve them, and furniſhed alſo with knowledge and foreſight more than human. He muſt have known that ſuch a piece would be fired at that time, and that the ball would hit that ſeat, and infallibly deſtroy you both, if not prevented in due time by a ſuitable admonition, which he ſuggeſted by the paſſion fear (the paſſions being uſeful when duly ſubjected) and by that means ſaved your lives. And ſeeing that the paſſions of the mind can be wrought upon for our good, by an inviſible beneficent Intelligencer in the mind, in a ſtate of humiliation and ſtillneſs, without any exterior medium, is it not reaſonable to conclude, that an evil intelligencer may have acceſs likewiſe to the mind in a ſtate of unwatchfulneſs, when the paſſions are moving, and the imagination at liberty to form ideas deſtructive to the mind, being thereby depraved and wounded? And when ſo, is it not likewiſe reaſonable to think, that the Almighty himſelf, who is the moſt pure, merciful and beneficent Spirit, knowing all events and things, doth ſometimes, at his pleaſure, viſit the minds of mankind through Chriſt, as through or under a veil, ſo as to communicate of his goodneſs and virtue to a humble and ſilent mind, to heal and inſtruct him in things pleaſing to himſelf, and proper for the conduct of man in his pilgrimage through this preſent world, and lead him to the next in ſafety?

This coming immediately upon the inſtance ſhe had given, took with her and the company, who readily granted it might be ſo, and ſome of them knew it.

T. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE fifth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; alſo of Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper Ferries, on Schuylkill.

SOUTHWARK, FEBRUARY 9, 1775.

THE FREEHOLDERS of the Diſtrict of SOUTHWARK are deſired to meet at the Sign of the BLUE ANCHOR, in FRONT-STREET, kept by NATHANIEL GRAHAM, on FRIDAY the 10th Inſtant, at five o'Clock in the Evening, to conſult on ſome Meaſures to obtain FREE LANDINGS to accommodate ſaid Diſtrict. It is hoped Gentlemen will be punctual in their Attendance, as, at this Time, it is Matter of great Conſequence to the Inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1775. [Num. 9.

Mr. TOWNE,

The incloſed Eſſay was wrote by the late ingenious Dr. Goldſmith. *If you will inſert it in your next, you will greatly oblige.*

CLIO.

AS it has been obſerved that few are better qualified to give others advice than thoſe who have taken the leaſt of it themſelves, ſo in this reſpect I find myſelf perfectly authorized to offer mine; and muſt take leave to throw together a few obſervations upon that part of a young man's conduct on his entering into life, as it is called.

The moſt uſual way among young men who have no reſolution of their own, is firſt to aſk one friend's advice, and follow it for ſome time; then to aſk advice of another, and turn to that; ſo of a third, ſtill unſteady, always changing. However every change of this nature is for the worſe, people may tell you of your being unfit for ſome peculiar occupations in life, but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perſeverance and aſſiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your ſupport in youth, and comfort in age. In learning the uſeful part of every profeſſion, very moderate abilities will ſuffice; great abilities are generally obnoxious to the poſſeſſors. Life has been compared to a race; but the alluſion ſtill improves, by obſerving that the moſt ſwift are ever the moſt apt to ſtray from the courſe.

To know one profeſſion only, is enough for one man to know; and this, whatever the profeſſors may tell you to the contrary, is ſoon learned. Be contented, therefore, with one good employment; for if you underſtand two at a time, people will give you buſineſs in neither.

A conjurer and a tailor once happened to converſe together. "Alas (cries the tailor) what an unhappy poor creature am I! If people ever take it into their heads to live without clothes, I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourſe to." "Indeed, friend, I pity you ſincerely (replies the conjurer) but, thank heaven, things are not quite ſo bad with me; for, if one trick ſhould fail, I have an hundred tricks more for them yet. However, if at any time you are reduced to beggary, apply to me, and I will relieve you." A famine overſpread the land; the tailor made a ſhift to live, becauſe his cuſtomers could not be without clothes; but the poor conjurer, with all his hundred tricks, could find none that had money to throw away. It was in vain that he promiſed to eat fire, or to vomit pins; no ſingle creature would relieve him, till he was at laſt obliged to beg from the very tailor whoſe calling he had formerly deſpiſed.

There are no obſtructions more fatal to fortune than pride and reſentment. If you muſt reſent injuries at all, at leaſt ſuppreſs your indignation till you become rich; and then ſhew away. The reſentment of a poor man is like the efforts of a harmleſs inſect to ſting; it may get him cruſhed, but cannot defend him. Who values that anger which is conſumed only in empty menaces?

Once upon a time a gooſe fed its young by a pond ſide; and a gooſe, in ſuch circumſtances, is always extremely proud, and exceſſively punctilious. If any other animal, without the leaſt deſign to offend, happened to paſs that way, the gooſe was immediately at it. The pond, ſhe ſaid, was hers, and ſhe would maintain her right in it, and ſupport her honour, while ſhe had a bill to hiſs, or a wing to flutter. In this manner ſhe drove away ducks, pigs, and chickens; nay, even the inſidious cat was ſeen to ſcamper. A lounging maſtiff, however, happened to paſs by, and thought it no harm if he ſhould lap a little of the water, as he was thirſty. The guardian gooſe flew at him like a fury, picked at him with her beak, and flapped him with her feathers. The dog grew angry, and had twenty times a mind to give her a ſly ſnap; but ſuppreſſing his indignation, becauſe his maſter was nigh, "A pox take thee (cries he) for a fool, ſure thoſe who have neither ſtrength nor weapons to fight, at leaſt ſhould be civil." So ſaying, he went forward to the pond, quenched his thirſt, in ſpite of the gooſe, and followed his maſter.

Another obſtruction to the fortune of youth is, that while they are willing to take offence from none, they are alſo equally deſirous of giving nobody offence. From hence they endeavour to pleaſe all, comply with every requeſt, and attempt to ſuit themſelves to every company; have no will of their own; but, like wax, catch every contiguous impreſſion. By thus attempting to give univerſal ſatisfaction, they at laſt find themſelves miſerably diſappointed; to bring the generality of admirers on our ſide, it is ſufficient to attempt pleaſing a very few.

A painter of eminence was once reſolved to finiſh a piece which ſhould pleaſe the whole world. When, therefore, he had drawn a picture, in which his utmoſt ſkill was exhauſted, it was expoſed in the public market place, with directions at the bottom for every ſpectator to mark with a bruſh, that lay by, every limb and feature which ſeemed erroneous. The ſpectators came, and in general applauded; but each, willing to ſhew his talent at criticiſm, ſtigmatized whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the picture one univerſal blot; not a ſingle ſtroke that had not the marks of diſapprobation. Not ſatisfied with this trial, the next day he was reſolved to try them in a different manner; and expoſing his picture as before, deſired that every ſpectator would mark thoſe beauties he approved and admired. The people complied, and the artiſt returning, found his picture covered with the marks of beauty; every ſtroke that had been yeſterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. "Well, (cries the painter) I now find that the beſt way to pleaſe all the world, is to attempt pleaſing one half of it."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

BY art and ſurprize, my Lord ſwears he'll ſucceed,
That Great Britain ſhall groan, and America bleed;
For that purpoſe the houſe in haſte he diſſolves,
And on the ſame men and ſame meaſures reſolves.
What a wretch! not to know he's courting diſgrace,
And that vengeance may hurl him headlong from his place.

On the Death of Langford *the Auctioneer.*

SO, ſo, Maſter Langford, the *hammer* of death
Hath *knock'd* out your brains, and depriv'd you of breath!
'Tis but tit for tat — he who *puts up* the town,
By devil or death muſt at laſt *be knock'd down!*

Mr. TOWNE,

The following letter you may be aſſured is genuine. The author of it is as warm a friend to America as any in England. He has often ſtood forth an able advocate for our liberties, regardleſs of a Prince's diſpleaſure, undaunted by the frowns of a Miniſter, unbiaſſed by the proffered hand of bribery, his integrity remains unimpeached. The exalted ſtation he fills gives him an eaſy opportunity of gaining the moſt authentic intelligence, and this he imparts from diſintereſted motives of regard to our political welfare. Your inſerting it will oblige your friend.

PLUTARCH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3, 1774.

THE critical ſituation of affairs at preſent, and the important conſequences, which will flow from the conduct of your Congreſs, are very intereſting to every lover of his country, and have induced me to addreſs to you a few indigeſted ſentiments on the topics of the day.

The grounds on which your oppoſition to the claims of Parliament are founded, ſeem to be conſonant to natural equity and the firſt principles of civil ſociety. The proper mode of aſſerting your liberties is at preſent the material queſtion.—No perſon loves America and the rights of mankind more than I do; you will therefore, if I ſhould happen to differ in ſentiment with you, impute that difference rather to defect of knowledge, than want of zeal for the intereſt of the cauſe in which you are engaged.

I have ever been an enemy to all attempts of deciding the preſent conteſt by *violence*; the iſſue of which is generally not owing to the goodneſs of a cauſe, but to ſuperior *ſtrength* or *art*, and the ill conſequences are commonly felt as well by the *ſucceſsful* as the *ſubdued*. The diſpute between America and Great Britain is a diſpute between two *grand branches* of the ſame ſtate, and therefore an injury done to either muſt be detrimental to the *common body*. In this view, every perſon of prudence muſt have ſeen the propriety of avoiding the introduction of violence, and the wiſdom of endeavouring to ſettle the difference by friendly debate and argument. On this foot, I confeſs I diſapprove of the conduct of the Boſtonians in firſt recurring to *force* by *violently* deſtroying the teas of the Company. Any excuſe, drawn from the danger of their being purchaſed by their own people, is an argument againſt their *virtue*, and an inadmiſſible plea; becauſe if the teas had been landed *without* their *conſent*, and the duties (which is putting it in the moſt favourable light) paid without *their concurrence*, it could never have been urged as a PRECEDENT againſt them. I mean not this as an apology for the ſevere meaſures which have been adopted againſt them. The *Boſton Port Bill* ſeems to be replete with injuſtice and cruelty, and utterly indefenſible. Yet as they were undoubtedly *aggreſſors* by their *raſhneſs* and *violence*, it would have been an honour to your cauſe, if their proceedings had been diſavowed, and a compenſation made, at the ſame time that you declared your reſolutions of ſupporting them in defence of the ſame *general rights*, and uniting in the maintenance of your *common liberties*.

The *inſtructions* of the Philadelphians to their Committee are drawn up with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm, and have gained more proſelytes to your cauſe than any other procedure. The prudence, love of liberty, and attachment to Great Britain, which they breathe, and the firmneſs and moderation which they expreſs, are more alarming to your opponents than all the enthuſiaſtic ravings, and indiſcriminate abuſe which have been poured out from every quarter. In a letter which I wrote you ſome time ſince, I briefly ſtated the mode of conduct; which, if your Congreſs purſued, it was thought by men acquainted with the views of government, would tend to the amicable adjuſtment of the preſent unhappy diſpute—"That "if the members of your Congreſs unitedly adviſed their "ſeveral Aſſemblies to preſent an humble and reſolute petition, ſtating what you demanded as your rights, and what "you would concede, ſuch a petition from your Aſſemblies "would be attended to, and perhaps produce a convention, "which might terminate in a firm and laſting ſettlement of "the diſpute." I am afraid that letter came too late to be of any ſervice, as well as others on the ſame ſubject, addreſſed to perſons of ſome weight amongſt you.

The Congreſs has, I ſuppoſe, by this time met, and the *deciſive* meaſure been adopted. Whatever it may be, let me conjure you, as a lover of your country, to promote *mild* and *peaceful meaſures*. If the *ſword of civil war* is once unſheathed, mutual injuries will but produce the more raging animoſity, and thoſe who are now your friends may become your enemies.

I have reaſon, from a cloſe examination of the people of England, to think them exceedingly *inconſtant* in their inclinations, and eaſily turned to any thing by the artful manœuvres of their leaders. Give any meaſure but the colour of a deſign to affect their liberty or their national pride, and you command, for a time, their hearts and voices.

Some time ſince, I ſcarce met a perſon who was not violently oppoſed to you, from indignation at the inſult which they conceived was offered by the deſtruction of the teas at Boſton. Since that time their reſentment has been ſubſiding, and an unforeſeen incident made them loud in your favour, and as vindictive againſt the Miniſtry. You have undoubtedly ſeen the *Quebec Bill*, and carefully conſidered its contents. Occaſion has been taken from it to attack the Miniſtry as friends to Popery, and to repreſent them as intending by it, to induce the Papiſts to aſſiſt in reducing the Proteſtants in America to ſlavery. The project has anſwered beyond expectation. The cry of the encouragement of Popery, and the cruelties exerciſed againſt you has reached all parts of the country, and inflamed the people with zeal in your favor, and indignation againſt the adminiſtration.

As the iſſue of your Congreſs would be the ſubject of the moſt important debates, and probably require vigorous meaſures, it was thought proper to diſſolve the *preſent Parliament*, and ſuddenly iſſue out writs for a *new one*; for it was judged that if the preſent, or rather *late Members*, had been obliged to uſe meaſures againſt you, which were unpopular, they might not have had a chance of being re-elected, but a majority unfavourable to the Miniſtry brought in; the conſequences of which you may eaſily conjecture. All parties are now therefore buſy in making intereſt for the enſuing election.

The election for Mayor of London is now carrying on, and there is no doubt but Mr. Wilkes will be appointed to that office. Mr. Bull and he are candidates in oppoſition to Eſdale and Kennet, two miniſterial gentlemen.

You will aſk me whether the miniſtry will be able to gain a majority in the enſuing Parliament? Had not the Houſe been ſo artfully and unexpectedly diſſolved, I am of opinion that they would not; but by this project they will undoubtedly ſucceed, as they have had an advantage in making their intereſt ſure, while their opponents were off their guard; and to leave thoſe meaſures, which would have been fatal to them, to the ſanction of a *future Parliament*.

The bulk of the people, eſpecially of the lower claſs, is now in your favor, but if you adopt violent meaſures, I dare

aſſert that they will not continue ſo. Should any of their countrymen be inſulted in America, ſhould the blood of any of the ſoldiery be ſhed, national pride (which is ſo characteriſtic in all their wars) will prompt them to eſpouſe the cauſe of this country againſt you, and to look upon the quarrel as not with the miniſtry only, but with them. On this account, as well as from the uncertainty and miſeries which will flow from a conteſt by force, I entreat you to exert your influence in the promotion of moderate councils and meaſures. Let not perſons who are deſirous of change, and fond of confuſion and diſorder (becauſe from them they can expect that eminence which they are not willing to aſpire after by the ſlow methods of induſtry) aſſume the lead in your deliberations, but men whoſe honeſty and wiſdom have been long tried by their fellow citizens, and whoſe property may give you ſecurity of their being really intereſted in the welfare of the community.

LONDON, *December* 1.

ON Tueſday, Lord Lyttleton made his motion in the Houſe of Peers, for the ſtanding order of that Houſe, ſo far to be diſpenſed with, that the Members of the Houſe of Comm ns might be admitted into the Houſe of Peers during the ſitting thereof. His Lordſhip gave many reaſons for diſpenſing with the order, and admitting the other Houſe to hear their debate. Lord Suffolk, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Sandwich, Lord Weymouth, Lord Gower, and ſeveral other Lords ſpoke upon the occaſion; and upon the queſtion being put, 28 were for the doors being opened, and 36 againſt.

A letter from Paris, of the 22d ult. ſays, "Among other gifts, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had juſt ordered a grant of 300,000 acres of waſte lands, free of all taxes for 20 years to come, to 120 families in the Province of Bourdeaux, and an allowance for five years, till the lands are thoroughly cultivated. The aboye lands have lain waſte near 200 years.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spaniſh bark with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burned to the water's edge; upwards of 100 of the crews periſhed.

Dec. 4. In caſe of an interregnum, the Lord Mayor of London is the Chief Magiſtrate in the realm; he is ſaid to be the prime perſon of England. When James the Firſt was invited to the throne of England, Sir Robert Lee, then Lord Mayor of London, ſubſcribed firſt, before the great Officers of the Crown and all the Nobility. The Lord Mayor of London walks next but one to the Prince of Wales at the coronation of the King of Great Britain. Thoſe honours, ſuperior to that of the Nobility, juſtly belong to the higheſt Citizens of the firſt commercial city in the world. The Lord Mayor of London ſeized and committed to priſon Jefferies, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a Peer of the realm. Nor is this the only inſtance of the Chief Magiſtrate of London having exerciſed his undoubted right of controuling bad judges, for much about the ſame time Sir John Chapman, Lord Mayor of London, committed Sir Robert Wright, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, to the jail of Newgate: From which it is obvious, that the Lord-Mayor of London hath a power over the Chancellor and all the Judges of England, when they depart from their duty, as eſtabliſhed by the great charter and law of the land.

A letter from Norwich, November 19.

"What, in the name of wonder and common ſenſe, are the Miniſtry after? Are they unalterably determined to make every Engliſhman their enemy, and to kindle the flame of war in this kingdom, as they have done in America? If they are, a continuation of the preſent violent meaſures cannot poſſibly fail of ſucceſs. Neither the merchants nor warehouſemen in London, who have large ſums due to them from the coloniſts, nor the home manufacturers here, whoſe orders from them for ſundry articles uſed to employ thouſands of our induſtrious poor during the winter, will tamely ſubmit to be ruined, I ſay ruined, for nothing leſs than ruin is before us. The woollen manufactory is the ſole ſupport of this great city; and if we want employment, miſery and bankruptcy muſt enſue. Would to God the miniſtry were in our ſituation only for a few months! Would to God they knew what it is to be deſtitute of orders, and diſtreſſed for remittances! They would not then think it juſtifiable to involve all America in the moſt terrible calamities, b cauſe the innocent inhabitants of a town or province refuſed to pay for a quantity of tea deſtroyed by a few of their rabble, nor of ſubjecting us to innumerable evils and anxieties, for the gratification of their humour. What his Majeſty and his new Parliament muſt think of proceedings that excite adhorrence and aſtoniſhment in the mind of every good man, may be conjectured from the ſpirited oppoſition that was made to them by the wiſeſt and beſt men in this kingom in the laſt. Should it prove otherwiſe (which God forbid!) let us all fervently pray for the removal of all thoſe wicked counſellors who have been ſo long and loudly complained of, and whoſe late ſix infernal acts have diſgraced religion, alienated the affections of his Majeſty's ſubjects both at home and abroad, and injured the trade and navigation of this country. *A Diſtreſſed Manufacturer.*"

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 13.

This day, immediately after the Reſolutions of the Committee of ſupply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Roſe Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniencies ariſing in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far diſtant from the place where the poll for members to ſerve in parliament is uſually taken, and to appoint others leſs remote for the above purpoſe, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendiſh then roſe, and begged leave to ſtate to the Houſe the conduct of Adminiſtration in one or two points, particularly reſpecting the naval eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that there were 4000 ſeamen voted the preſent leſs than the preceding year, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming ſituation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for taking the ſpeech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited nature, what ſort of correſpondence there was between the contents of the ſpeech and the naval eſtabliſhment, was more than he could poſſibly diſcover. But were he to declare his ſentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere miniſterial trick. A forming eſtimates in the firſt inſtance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or farther deſigned as mere waſte paper, and afterwards ſurprize and drive the Houſe into grants of a very improper and burdenſome nature. Such being his ſuſpicions, for his part, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents without previouſly knowing what he muſt tell them, both in relation to farther burthens, and what was involved in ſuch an inquiry, if compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced eſtabliſhment, either naval or military, was a ſort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving ſomething on the ſubject matter of the preſent converſation; that he had accordingly appriſed the noble Lord who preſides at the Treaſury therewith; and that his Lordſhip had authorized him to acquaint the Houſe, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble Lord was indiſpoſed and abſent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin Houſe, to ſuſpend all farther ſolicitude, till his Lordſhip ſhould have an opportunity of explaining the motives of his conduct in perſon.

Mr. Cornwall next roſe, and endeavoured to apologize for the miniſter's conduct. He inſiſted, that the preſent was not a proper time to enter into any diſcuſſion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he preſumed, was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them, might vary with the circumſtances; and, that when the queſtion concerning Great Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the Houſe, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his ſentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke anſwered the gentlemen on the treaſury bench in a very maſterly manner, and was extremely ſevere on the conduct of adminiſtration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the Houſe of Commons to a dead ſenſeleſs maſs, which had neither ſenſe, ſoul, or activity, but as it derived them from the Miniſter. If his Lordſhip chuſes to tell them one day, that America is in a ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints them at ſecond hand, that he had no information whatever to authorize ſuch an aſſertion who can doubt his candour and his veracity? Both aſſertions ſtill remain uncontradicted, and all muſt be ſilence. We deſpiſe the Parliament, who are our only proper and conſtitutional councellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a poſſibility of redreſs, then we will come to Parliament to do what?—To remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Mayne, in a ſhort ſpeech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of thoſe in power, in withholding from the houſe the neceſſary information, or at leaſt the beſt they had; and, laying his hand on his breaſt, ſolemnly proteſted he would never have voted for the addreſs without the propoſed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuſe the neceſſary explanations on which the ſpeech was ſuppoſed to be founded.

GENUINE BON MOT.

A Young man of ſome faſhion and rank, juſt returned from making the *grand tour*, and who has, in the true modern ſtile, tinged himſelf with moſt of the vices and follies of the places he paſſed through; and, together with many other *accompliſhments*, gained a *little* knowledge in the *creative art*; he for ſome time uſed it, *graced* by an endleſs volubility of tongue, to the downright diſguſt of many gentlemen who frequented a polite coffee houſe at the weſt end of the town. One day particularly, he was detailing out accounts of the number of preſents he had received whilſt abroad, eſpecially a rich bridle from the French King, the ornaments, &c. whereof were of gold. It is ſo exquiſitely fine, ſaid his Lordſhip, that it can never be uſed in the mouth of a *filthy horſe*, what ſhall I do with it, Colonel? continued he, to an old veteran in the army—*Put it on your tongue*, my Lord, returned the ſoldier. His Lordſhip was ſilenced, and peace has ſince been reſtored to the coffee room.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

Extract of three letters from Boſton.

Jan. 8. "For ſeveral weeks paſt the yellow fever, putrid ſore throat, and ſmall pox have raged in this town, and proved very mortal, eſpecially amongſt the ſoldiers. The officers have determined to innoculate their children, which will occaſion the ſmall pox to ſpread amongſt the inhabitants; great numbers of whom have not had it. It is, however, not ſo ſickly as it has been; yet it is reported that one regiment has ſeventy ſoldiers ſick and incapable of duty."

Jan. 18. "It is very ſickly in town, eſpecially amongſt the ſoldiers. The 10th regiment mutinied lately, and had their arms taken from them one night in conſequence of their refuſing to execute three of their comrades under ſentence of death for deſertion. This affair has been carefully huſhed up by the friends to the preſent adminiſtration."

Jan. 31. "The fortitude of the colonies, added to their union, is ſufficient to confound our enemies. How ſoon the mad career of the miniſtry will be ſtopped is uncertain. Our duty is to prepare for the worſt. The people of this colony are united and firm as the mountains; they are preparing to defend themſelves againſt an attack; but are wiſely determined not to be the aggreſſors. The number of ſoldiers in this town daily diminiſhes by death and deſertion; many of them are ſick; and it is reported, with much appearance of truth, that there are not in the eleven regiments 3000 effective men."

The owner of a veſſel from Madeira, which arrived here this week, informed the Committee of her arrival, and declared his determination not to enter the wines, but to ſend them away immediately in the ſame veſſel.

Yeſterday the brig Nancy, Martin, arrived from Hiſpaniola.

The EASTERN POST *was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.*

Lectures on the Materia Medica.

THE American Edition of theſe Lectures, by the great Doctor CULLEN, Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, will be publiſhed before the Expiration of February, 1775. This Notice is now given, that thoſe Friends to Improvements in the Art of Healing, who intend to honour the Work with their Encouragement, by Subſcription, may, without Loſs of Time, direct to ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had, lately publiſhed, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 5 Vols. Robertſon's Charles the V. 3 Vols. Hawkeſworth's New Voyage of Captain Cook, with Banks and Solander round the World, 2 Vols. Leland's New Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 Vols. &c. &c.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1775. [Num. 10.

KRAPOLIN, *in the Dutchy of Mecklenburg, Oct.* 1.

IN the night of the 24th of September a houſe took fire here, and the flames ſpreading in a violent manner, moſt of the town was burnt down. Eighty houſes were conſumed, and the inhabitants obliged to leave all their effects to ſave their lives.

LONDON, *October* 17.

A principal inhabitant of Stockholm having lately written a book, containing the moſt ſevere reflections on the late revolutions, and preſent adminiſtration of government in Sweden, had the boldneſs to preſent it to the perſon appointed to inſpect the preſs, the liberty of which is now reſtrained. The Licenſer went immediately and ſhewed it to the King, when his Majeſty ordered that it ſhould be printed, obſerving, "that if the arguments were good, they ought to be publiſhed; and if bad, he doubted not but there were wiſe and loyal ſubjects enough in this kingdom to refute them." The writer of the book has not experienced the leaſt mark of the King's diſpleaſure.

There have been coined, during the courſe of this year and the laſt, at the Mint, gold to the value of 700,000 l. ſterling, and 90,000 l. in copper.

Oct. 29. Thurſday night a very ſingular interment was performed at the Pariſh Church of Saint John's, Horſleydown. An old waterman, aged 72, had ordered his funeral, which paſſed as follows:

The pariſh children ſinging hymns.

The BODY.

The pall ſupported by ſix watermen in coats and badges.

Chief Mourner.

A porter carrying a pair of ſculls painted black; a knot, half black half white; and ſix bruſhes uſed for painting the bottoms of the boats.

The ſon of the deceaſed in his father's wedding clothes.

Other Mourners—two and two.

Previous to the moving of the proceſſion, 155 poor children had each a roll and treacle given them.

The expences of this funeral were paid eight years ago, except thoſe for the rolls and treacle, which had been paid for four years.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that in conſequence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington's moſt excellent charity, affording an annuity of ten pounds per annum to fifty blind perſons during their lives, and who ſhall appear the beſt recommended and fitteſt objects, the gentlemen in truſt have received conſiderably above five thouſand petitions.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation of Lewiſham church, near Blackheath, in Kent, which is going to be rebuilt, dug up a large ſtone coffin, in which were two leaden ones incloſed, which, by the date appeared to have lain there upwards of 600 years; on opening the inſide coffin, the body, which before ſeemed intire, on its being expoſed to the air, inſtantly mouldered into duſt.

Nov. 1. On Monday, died at Sedbury, in Suffolk, an old gentleman who had been ſix times married, and was at breakfaſt with his intended bride in the morning, when he was ſeized with a fit, and expired immediately.

Nov. 9. On Tueſday laſt his Grace the Duke of Marlborough gave a moſt hoſpitable entertainment to his tenants, and other farmers in the neighbourhood of Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire. Two hundred and twenty-five were aſſembled on this occaſion, and regaled at four different tables in the green houſe at Blenheim. We have been favoured with a bill of fare of the dinner, which is as follows; twelve diſhes of fiſh, twelve haunches of veniſon, twelve veniſon paſties, twelve geeſe roaſted, eight diſhes of boiled beef, four hot and four cold, eight diſhes of roaſt mutton, eight diſhes of boiled mutton, eight diſhes of veal roaſted, eight hams, four hot and four cold, ſixteen plumb puddings, and ſixteen apple pies, in all one hundred and twenty eight diſhes, excluſive of vegetables, &c. three hundred bottles of port wine, and fifty bottles of rum made into punch, beſides an indefinite quantity of ale and ſtrong beer, were drank on this occaſion.

Nov. 17. This day Mr. Henry Sampſon Woodfall, Printer of the Public Advertiſer, and Mr. William Woodfall, Printer of the Morning Chronicle, were brought from the King's Bench priſon to the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, in order to receive ſentence for publiſhing a letter ſigned *A South Britain*, when they were ordered to be impriſoned for three months, and to pay a fine of two hundred marks.

A few days ago died at the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Mr. Emanuel Smithſon, aged 101. He was one of the people called Quakers, and a ſpeaker among them.

It is ſaid that the late Lord Clive has left Mr. Wedderburne, Solicitor General, by will, 800l. a year.

Nov. 22. A gentleman juſt come from Norwich aſſerts, that turkies, weighing ten or twelve pounds, are ſold there for two ſhillings and ſixpence a piece.

The ſame gentleman ſays, the trade of that city has not been ſo briſk as at preſent for many years paſt, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The late Mr. Bradſhaw had the reverſion for himſelf and two ſons, of Surveyor of the Woods in America, and a penſion of 1,500 l. per ann.

When it was firſt hinted to the late Speaker of an honourable Aſſembly, that the vacant chair was ready for his reacceptance, he *growled* out, "Aye, aye, by ——, I knew they could find no one who would ſtand *bull baiting* like myſelf."

The following is handed about as the *genuine* ſpeech of *one* of the newly elected members for C—tle R——g to his conſtituents, at the cloſe of the poll:

"*Thanke kindly, Gemmen, for this favour*; and though from an *uniform attendance* heretofore in the *ſervice* of the *public*, I find myſelf *inexperienced* in the *buſineſs* of the *new houſe* I am going to, yet I *truſt*, as I carry ſo good a *diſcharge* from you, I ſhall be, every day, *coming up* in its laws and cuſtoms; thus much I pledge myſelf to you, that as I ſhall ever think it my duty to *wait upon you* on all occaſions, ſo I ſhall not ſuffer a *ſingle bill* to be *brought in* without my inſpection."

At the auction ſale of the late Duke of Kingſton's live ſtock, the ſtud of horſes, &c. were ſold for 5871 l. 9s. Two pointers, Pounce and Hero, 78l. Bull and Bell, 34l. Venus and Moggy, 18l. Sancho and Betty, twelve guineas. Ranger and Don, twenty-two guineas. A ſetter for ſix pounds, and fifteen ſpaniels for fifty-nine pounds.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1775.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; was unanimously chosen their Delegate to attend the Convention in the town of Richmond, on the tenth of next month.

Last Tuesday night the study of Peter Lyons, Esq; of Hanover county, unfortnnately took fire, and was totally consumed, with the loss of many valuable papers, &c.

By a vessel in seven days from Boston, we learn that Capt. Johnston Rice, who sailed from Norfolk with donations for that town, is cast away near Plymouth; most of the cargo is saved, but much damaged.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Committee of Fairfax county, on the 17th of January, 1775,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; Chairman.
ROBERT H. HARRISON, Clerk.

"*Resolved*, That the defenceless state of this county renders it indispensably necessary that a quantity of ammunition should be immediately provided; and as the same will be for the common benefit, protection, and defence, of the inhabitants thereof, it is but just and reasonable that the expences incurred in procuring the same should be defrayed by a general and equal contribution. It is therefore recommended that the sum of three shillings per poll, for the purpose aforesaid, be paid by and for every tithable person in this county, to the sheriff, or such other collector as may be appointed, who is to render the same to this Committee, with a list of the names of such persons as shall refuse to pay the same, if any such there be.

Resolved, That this Committee do concur in opinion with the Provincial Committee of the province of Maryland, that a well regulated militia, composed of gentlemen, freeholders, and other freemen, is the natural strength and only staple security of a free government, and that such militia will relieve our mother country from any expence in our protection and defence, will obviate the pretence of a necessity for taxing us on that account, and render it unnecessary to keep standing armies among us, ever dangerous to liberty; and therefore it is recommended to such of the inhabitants of this county, as are from sixteen to fifty years of age, to form themselves into companies of sixty-eight men, to chuse a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, and one drummer, for each company; that they provide themselves with good firelocks, and use their utmost endeavours to make themselves masters of the military exercise published by order of his Majesty in 1764, and recommended by the Provincial Congress of the Massachusett's Bay, on the 29th of October last.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 13.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency Governor Franklin, to both Houses, at the opening of the Session of the General Assembly of New Jersey, at Perth Amboy, on the 13th of January*, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

ALTHOUGH not more than ten months have elapsed since your last meeting in General Assembly, yet as there are several matters of importance which require the particular attention of the legislature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an opportunity of transacting the public business as was consistent with your conveniency.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The support of government having been expired ever since the first of October, I must recommend that matter to your early consideration.

The Barrack Master's accounts for the expenditure of the money granted last year for the supply of the King's troops shall be laid before you as soon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

It would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were I, on this occasion, to pass over in silence the late alarming transactions in this and the neighbouring Colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourselves in preventing those mischiefs to this country, which, without your timely interposition, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular merits of the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies, nor do I mean to censure those, who conceive themselves aggrieved, for aiming at a redress of their grievances. It is a duty they owe themselves, their country, and their posterity.

All that I could wish to guard you against, is the giving any countenance or encouragement to that destructive mode of proceeding, which has been unhappily adopted in part by some of the inhabitants in this Colony, and has been carried so far in others as totally to subvert their former constitution. It has already struck at the authority of one of the branches of the legislature in a particular manner. And if you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, should give your approbation to transactions of this nature, you will do as much as lies in your power to destroy that form of government of which you are an important part, and which it is your duty by all lawful means to preserve. To you your constituents have entrusted a peculiar guardianship of their rights and privileges. You are their legal Representatives, and you cannot, without a manifest breach of your trust, suffer any body of men in this or any of the other provinces, to usurp and exercise any of the powers vested in you by the constitution. It behoves you particularly, who must be constitutionally supposed to speak the sense of the people at large, to be extremely cautious in consenting to any act, whereby you may engage them as parties in, and make them answerable for, measures which may have a tendency to involve them in difficulties far greater than those they aim to avoid.

Besides, there is not, gentlemen, the least necessity, consequently there will not be the least excuse, for your running any such risks, on the present occasion. If you are really disposed to represent to the King any inconveniencies you conceive yourselves to lie under, or to make any propositions on the present state of America, I can assure you, from the best authority, that such representations or propositions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater weight coming from each Colony in its separate capacity, than in a channel of the propriety and legality of which there may be much doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, gentlemen, two roads, —one evidently leading to peace, happiness, and a restoration of the public tranquillity; the other inevitably conducting you to anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war. Your wisdom, your prudence, your regard for the true interests of the people, will be best known when you have shewn to which road you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford satisfaction to the moderate, the sober, and the discreet part of your constituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps, for a time, give pleasure to the warm, the rash and the inconsiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the present times, are not even now the majority. But it may be well for you to re-

member, ſhould any calamity hereafter befal them, from your compliance with their inclinations, inſtead of purſuing, as you ought, the dictates of your judgment, that the conſequences of their returning to a proper ſenſe of their conduct may prove deſervedly fatal to yourſelves.

I ſhall ſay no more at preſent on this diſagreeable ſubject, but only to repeat an obſervation I made to a former Aſſembly on a ſimilar occaſion. "Every breach of the conſtitution, whether it proceeds from the crown or the people, is, in its effects, equally deſtructive to the rights of both: It is the duty, therefore, of thoſe who are intruſted with government, to be equally careful in guarding againſt encroachments from the one as the other. But *it is* (ſays one of the wiſeſt of men) *a moſt infallible ſymptom of the dangerous ſtate of liberty, when the chief men of a free country ſhew a greater regard to popularity than to their own judgment.*"

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Jan. 13, 1775.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of New Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of the Province of New Jerſey, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſions; and to expreſs our obligations for having given us ſo early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, and that you have been pleaſed therein to conſult our conveniency.

We agree with your Excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the people of this province, were we, on this occaſion, to paſs over in ſilence the preſent alarming tranſactions, which are ſo much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that feeling ourſelves ſtrongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her Colonies, and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important connexion they have with each other, we ſhall, with all ſincere loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the conſtitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at reſtoring that health of the political body, which every good ſubject muſt earneſtly deſire.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that we will exert our utmoſt influence, both in our public and private capacities, to reſtore that harmony between the parent ſtate and his Majeſty's American dominions, which is ſo eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of the whole empire; and earneſtly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preſerve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By order of the Houſe,

PETER KEMBLE, *Speaker.*

Council Chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER,

Gentlemen,

I Heartily thank you for this addreſs. Your ſentiments concerning the preſent alarming tranſactions,—your expreſſions of zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her colonies,—your promiſes to exert your utmoſt influence to reſtore harmony between them, and to preſerve peace, good order, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, are ſuch as evince your loyalty to the moſt gracious of Sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their conſtitutional rights will ever be found beſt ſupported by a ſtrict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever the barrier is broken down, anarchy and confuſion, with all their attendant evils, will moſt aſſuredly enter, and deſtroy all the bleſſings of civil ſociety.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of New Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Repreſentatives of ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the Colony of New Jerſey, in general Aſſembly convened, have taken into our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſhould have been glad that your Excellency's inclinations, to have given us as early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your deſign, and more favorable to us, than it really has done on the preſent occaſion. If the petitions which we underſtand have been preſented to you had been granted, we ſhould have had a meeting more convenient to us than the preſent; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented ſome of thoſe "alarming tranſactions," which your Excellency's apprehenſion of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us, but that it may not be ſo intirely fruſtrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the moſt agreeable to us, that the meeting of the Houſe, to do public buſineſs, ſhould not be poſtponed to a time later than when the bill for the ſupport of government expires.

We are ſorry to hear that in your Excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming tranſactions" in this and the neighbouring Colonies, our conſent to, or approbation of which may lead the good people, we repreſent, into "anarchy, miſery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleaſed to tell us that this deſtructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part," by ſome of the inhabitants of this Colony. We aſſure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to meaſures deſtructive to the welfare of our conſtituents, and in which we ſhall be equally involved with them; their intereſts and our own we look upon as inſeparable, no arguments are neceſſary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent ſuch impending calamities, and if we ſhould at any time miſtake our duty ſo much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other Repreſentatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what "alarming tranſactions" in particular you refer, renders it ſufficient for us to aſſure you only, that we profeſs ourſelves to be loyal ſubjects of the King, from whoſe goodneſs we hope to be relieved from the preſent unhappy ſituation; that we will do all in our power to preſerve that excellent form of government, under which we at preſent live; and

that we neither intend to uſurp the rights of others, nor ſuffer any, veſted in us by the conſtitution, to be wreſted out of our hands by any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy differences, which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies.—We ſhall heartily rejoice to ſee the time, when they ſhall ſubſide on principles conſiſtent with the rights and intereſts of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the ſeparate petition of one colony is more likely to ſucceed than the united petitions of all, yet, in order to ſhew our deſire to promote ſo good a purpoſe by every proper means, we ſhall make uſe of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleaſed to aſſure us will be paid to the repreſentatives of the people.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which as ſubjects of our auguſt monarch, we apprehend ourſelves to be juſtly entitled to, and firmly reſolved to preſerve it by every conſtitutional means in our power; yet we ſhall with pleaſure lay hold of every proper occaſion to manifeſt that loyalty to his perſon, and regard to the conſtitution, which as ſubjects and freemen can be reaſonably expected from us.

Houſe of Aſſembly,
Feb. 1, 1775.

By order of the Houſe,
CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give ſuch an anſwer to your addreſs as the peculiar nature of it ſeems to require, I ſhould be neceſſarily led into the explanation and diſcuſſion of ſeveral matters and tranſactions, which, from the regard I bear to you, and the people of this Colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, beſides, in vain now to argue on the ſubject, as you have with a moſt uncommon and unneceſſary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that drſtructive mode of proceeding, which I ſo earneſtly warned you againſt.

Whether, after ſuch a reſolution, the petition you mention can be reaſonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have beſt conſulted the true intereſts of the people on this important occaſion, I ſhall leave others to determine.

You may be aſſured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any ſiniſter motive whatever. It came from an heart ſincerely devoted to my native country, whoſe welfare and happineſs depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 6.

Wedneſday laſt the Provincial Congreſs met at Cambridge, when the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was choſen Preſident. Preſent 178 members.

The EXCISEMAN who was tarred and feathered, at Boſton, and lately arrived in England, has obtained a penſion of 200 l. a year.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 13.

Laſt week the Veſtry of Trinity Church appointed the Rev. John Bowden (Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Milton) and the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Moore, to be Aſſiſtant Miniſters to the ſaid church.

The ſhip James, Capt. Watſon, arrived at Sandy-Hook the 2d inſtant, from Glaſgow, with coals, and a few dry goods on board; but as ſhe came into port after the time limited by the Congreſs for us to continue our trade with Great Britain, ſhe has received ſome neceſſaries, and is this day to proceed for the iſland of Jamaica, with all her cargo.

A ſeaman belonging to one of the veſſels that was lately caſt away at Turk's Iſland, having, with ſome more of the crew, got on the ſide of the ſloop, jumped overboard in order to ſave a few boards that were floating along ſide, but was ſoon attacked by a large ſhark, who at three bites took off his leg and part of his thigh, notwithſtanding which the poor fellow got into the ſloop again, but died in about three hours after.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Dec. 25, 1774.

The Aſſembly of this iſland have entered warmly into American meaſures, and have drawn up an addreſs to the king on the occaſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 14.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Dec. 24, 1774.

"By a copy of the Reſolutions of the Congreſs, we obſerve they have determined to have no intercourſe or connexion with any Colony that does not accede to thoſe reſolutions; it will be to no purpoſe for us to adopt a non-importation, as it would only ſerve to throw the trade out of our own hands into thoſe of the French, who would never liſten to any propoſals of that kind, but rejoice in ſuch an opportunity to wreſt the trade from us.

"If the Colonies rigidly adhere to that reſolution, we muſt charter our ſhips in England, as you cannot let us have your ſhips for exporting our produce."

Laſt night the Committee for this City and Liberties ordered a freſh ſupply to be ſent to the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

In Cecil county, Maryland, they have contributed three hundred pounds for the relief of their ſuffering brethren at Boſton; and have alſo raiſed four hundred pounds to purchaſe a magazine of arms, in order to ſave government the trouble of keeping a ſtanding army during peace.

By letters from the Lower Counties to a gentleman of diſtinction in this city, we learn that the greateſt unanimity ſubſiſts in putting into force the Reſolves of the Continental Congreſs.

The Committee for the City and Liberties will meet next Thurſday evening at ſix o'clock.

The brig Polly, Captain Lightbody, arrived here this afternoon from Antigua.

JOSEPH STANSBURY is ſelling off the Clearings of his CHINA Warehouſe, conſiſting of a Variety of DAMAGED GOODS, which will be ſold VERY CHEAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1775. [Num. 11.

EXTRACTS from POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS, *&c. &c.* which are now printing by BELL and WOODHOUSE, who receive the Names of all who chooſe to honour the Work with their Subſcriptions.———

View of the preſent State of Parliamentary Repreſentation.

LET the reader judge for himſelf of the monſtrous irregularity of parliamentary repreſentation, from the following view of it by the learned and indefatigably laborious Brown Willis, Eſq; in his *Notit. Parliam.*

In the following extract, I have ſtated the *majority* as the only electors in each place; which they really are, the votes of the minority being *inefficient*. I have given to *Wallingford*, for inſtance, ſeventy-ſix, the majority of one hundred and fifty electors, which latter is the whole number of voters in that borough; ſo that no member for *Wallingford* can be elected by more than ſeventy-ſix *efficient* votes; and he, who has ſeventy-ſix votes, is as effectually elected as if he had the whole hundred and fifty. And I have computed the number of votes, which elect the majority of the houſe, as the *majority* is the *ſame*, to all intents and purpoſes of legiſlation, with the whole five hundred and fifty-eight, *nem. con.*

Wallingford ſends two members choſen by ſeventy-ſix, the majority of one hundred and fifty; Agmondeſham two, ſixty-ſix; Wendover two, eighty-one; Marlow two, ſeventy-ſix; Leſkeard two, fifty-one; Leſtwithiel two, thirteen; Truro two, fourteen; Bodmin two, nineteen; Helſton two, 32; Saltaſh two, 15; Camelford two, ten; Weſtlaw two, 40; Grampound two, five; *

* The right of election at Grampound is in the corporation of nine men, and burgeſſes made by them, which burgeſſes, therefore, are not to be accounted as free electors, being made for the purpoſe of the election. This is the caſe in other places, which I have not noted.

Eaſtlow two, 25; Penryn two, 51; Tregoney two, 51; Boſſiney two, eleven; St. Ives two, ſeventy-ſix; Fowey two, twenty-ſix; St. Germains two, twenty-ſix; St. Michael two, fourteen; Newport two, thirty-one; St. Mawes two, ſixteen; Kellington two, fifty-one; Cockermouth two, one hundred and one; Totneſs two, fifty-four; Plimpton two, one hundred and one; Honyton two, one hundred and one; Taviſtock two, fifty-ſix; Aſhburton two, one hundred and one; Clifton (Devonſhire) two, fifty; Bereaſton two, thirty-ſix; Tiverton two, fourteen; Pool (Dorſetſhire) two, fifty-one; Lyme (ditto) two, twenty-ſix; Bridport two, ſixty-one; Wareham two, ſeventy-ſix; Corfe-Caſtle two, ſeventy-one; Maldon (Eſſex) two, fourteen; Harwich two, ſeventeen; Weobly (Herefordſhire) two, forty-three; Huntingdon two, one hundred and one; Queenborough (Kent) two, thirty-ſix; Newton (Lancaſhire) two, thirty-one; Wigan two, one hundred and one; Clithero two, forty-ſix; Boſton (Lincolnſhire) two, one hundred and one; Grimſby two, forty-one; Thetford (Norfolk) two, ſeventeen; Caſtle Riſing two, ſixteen; Brackley (Northamptonſhire) two, ſeventeen; Higham Ferrers two, fifty-one; Morpeth (Northumberland) two, one hundred and one; Eaſt Retford (Nottinghamſhire) two, ſeventy-ſix; Banbury (Oxfordſhire) two, ten; Wenlock Magna (Salop) two, fifty-one; Biſhop's Caſtle two, fifty-one; Bath (Somerſetſhire) two, ſeventeen; Minehead two, eighty-one; Ilcheſter two, ſixty-one; Melborne two, twenty-ſix; Wincheſter two, fifty-one; Southampton two, fifty-one; Yarmouth (Wight) two, twenty-ſix; Petersfield two, ſeventy-eight; Newport (Wight) two, thirteen; Stockbridge two, twenty-ſix; * Newton (Wight) two, one;

* The Lord of this borough appoints a mayor and twelve burgeſſes, who chooſe the members.

Chriſt Church (Hampſhire) two, ſeven; *

* Here likewiſe the corporation of thirteen make the burgeſſes as they pleaſe. Therefore the corporation only are to be reckoned the electors.

Limington two, forty-one; * Whitchurch two, twenty-one;

* The freeholders are the electors, who cannot be above forty, as there are but one hundred houſes in the town.

Andover two, thirteen; *

* Yet there are ſix hundred houſes in the town.

Dunwich two, twenty-one; Orford two, forty-one; Aldborough two, forty-three; Eye two, one hundred and one; St. Edmondſbury two, twenty; Bletchingly (Surry) two, forty-ſix; Ryegate two, one hundred and one; Catton two, eleven; Haſlemere two, thirty-one; Horſham two, thirty-three; Midhurſt two, fifty-ſix; New Shoreham two, thirty-ſix; * Bramber two, eight;

* Willis ſays, there are not above twenty houſes, and that the members are elected by the burgh-holders.

Eaſt Grinſted two, nineteen; Arundel (Suffolk) two, fifty-four; Appleby (Weſtmoreland) two, fifty-one; New Sarum two, twenty-nine; Wilton two, forty-one; Downton two, thirty-one; Hindon two, thirty-one; Heyteſbury two, twenty-ſix; Weſtbury two, twenty-ſix; Calne two, eighteen; Chippenham two, ſeventy-ſix; Malmſbury two, ſeven; Cricklade two, eighty-one; Bedwin two, forty-one; Ludgerſhal two, thirty-ſix; * Old Sarum two, one;

* "Here is but one houſe," ſays Willis, A. D. 1750. I have been told that now there is no houſe. I was therefore going to charge the two Old Sarum ſenators to nobody. But as Willis ſays, the Lord of the borough appoints a bailiff and ſix burgeſſes, to whom he gives his *conge d'elire*, I have called them *his* repreſentatives. And ſurely he, and the Lord of the borough of Newton, in the iſle of Wight, ought to be contented with the repreſentation they have in parliament.

Bewdley two, eight; *

* I ſtate Bewdley at eight, the majority of fourteen, as the other twenty are appointed by the fourteen.

Knareſborough (Yorkſhire) two, twenty-ſix; Scarborough two, twenty; Rippon two, one hundred and one; Heydon two, 42; Boroughbridge two, 32; New Malton two, 51; Thirſke, two, twenty-three; * Aldborough two, 38;

* This town and Boroughbridge are both in one pariſh, the only ſingle pariſh in England that ſends four members.

North Allerton two, ninety-one; Haſtings (cinq. port) two, one hundred and one; Hythe (cinq. port) two, twenty-ſix; New Romney (ditto) two, ſeventeen; Rye two, fifty-one; Winchelſea two, twenty-one; Seaford (cinq. port) two, twenty-one; Beaumaurice (Wales) one, thirteen; Montgomery one, forty-one; Steyning two, forty-one; * Deviſes two, ſeventy-two;

* The corporation conſiſts of thirty-ſix, who make what burgeſſes they pleaſe. They being probably at the command of the corporation, are hardly to be accounted free electors. Let us, however, add thirty-ſix to the corporation, which will make the majority of electors ſeventy-two.

Wotton Baſſet two, ſeventy-ſix; Shafteſbury two, one hundred and fifty-one; * Marlborough two, two;

* The members are elected by the corporation only, which are a mayor and two bailiffs.

Droitwich two, twenty-one; Newark two, one hundred and fifty-one; Buckingham two, ſeven; Barnſtaple two, one hundred and fifty-one.

From this extract we ſee, that 254 members are actually elected by 5,723 votes; now the moſt numerous meeting of the Commons ever known, was on occaſion of the debate about Walpole, *A. D.* 1741. There were then 502 in the Houſe. Therefore 254 comes very near a majority of the Houſe, or the *whole acting* and *efficient* number. And the greateſt part of theſe illuſtrious 5723, who have the power of conſtituting lawgivers over the property of the nation, are themſelves perſons of no property.

In North Britain the number of ſouls is about 1,500,000. The males between ſixteen and fifty-ſix are 300,000. Allowing one third part to be their own maſters, and to be above receiving charity, no Scotch member ought to be elected by fewer than a majority of 2000 votes. But there are many inſtances of members elected in North Britain by almoſt as ſmall a number as in England. The truth of the matter is, that in North Britain, though the country be nothing as to riches, compared with England, yet there are fewer beggars. Almoſt all are houſekeepers, though a great number of thoſe houſes are wretched hovels. So that almoſt all adult males ought to be voters in North Britain.

Lord Talbot *, in his ſpeech in the Houſe of Peers, *A. D.* 1739, ſuppoſes that 50,000 elect the majority of the Houſe. And he juſtly exclaims againſt that number, as utterly diſproportionate, which it undoubtedly is, if the due number be 416,000 or 639,000. What would his Lordſhip have ſaid, had he known that little more than a tenth part of his 50,000 ſend in the majority of our law makers?

Taking the whole repreſentative for South and North Britain, the members for counties are only 131 of the 558, of which 131, 42 are for Scotland and Wales †. The members, therefore, for the boroughs and cinque ports, which ought not to be one in ten, compared with thoſe for the counties, are 382, above four times as many. So that for one member, who may be ſuppoſed to come fairly into the Houſe, four (if we except a few for the great cities) are ſent by the pooreſt of the people, directed by court influence.

* *Deb. Lords*, vi. 345.
† *Deb. Com.* xiii. 13.

[*To be continued.*]

☞ THE SIXTH NUMBER OF THIS PAPER WILL BE REPRINTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ANECDOTES.

THE preſent Lord T——— who is univerſally allowed to be good at caricature, ſome years ago, to make his court to a great perſon, drew a ſtrong likeneſs of the late D. of C——d, *without a head.* Some of the flickering Lords of the Bedchamber, the better perhaps to make their party in the circle, took it one day to the levee, where it was, *ſeemingly by accident*, handed about, till his——— aſked to ſee it, who no ſooner was gratified, than, inſtead of reſenting this family inſult, he *ſmiled.* Upon ſuch a foundation, it is generally thought, his brother, C—— T——, afterwards aſked the viceroyſhip of a neighbouring kingdom for him; which he obtained, ſo much to the *univerſal ſatisfaction of the people.*

EDWARD I. was the firſt king who made the Commons a third eſtate, and gave them the privilege of voting in the paſſing of bills with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. For from the 49th Hen. III. to the 18th Edw. I. there was no parliamentary ſummons ſent to the Knights of counties: And as for the cities and boroughs, they were not made part of the legiſlative body till the 23d of this reign. And in this firſt parliament, in which they appeared, they acted ſeparately from the county repreſentatives, in purſuance of the powers given them by the king's writs.

During the laſt general election, a wealthy liveryman was obſerved to be drunk ſeveral days ſucceſſively, at the Paul's head tavern, Cateaton-ſtreet. The impropriety of this conduct being repreſented to him, he ſaid he was a friend of Sir Richard Glyn, and "D—n it (cried he) I am "one of Sir Richard's beſt friends; I gave him a plumper on "Monday; I gave him a plumper yeſterday; I gave him a "plumper to-day; and I ſhall give him another plumper to-"morrow." On examining the poll books, it appeared, that the man had really polled for Sir Richard Glyn only, three days, at three ſeveral books; and, on further inquiry, it appeared that he thought, as he had a right to poll for four candidates, he had an equal right to poll for one candidate four times.

Complaint of a COUNTRYMAN to a PRINCIPAL of a Hall in Oxford.

SIR,

I HAVE been abuſed by a company of raſcals belonging to this houſe, and knowing you to be the Principal, I have thought proper to acquaint you with it.

MADRID, *Oct.* 15.

LORD Grantham, Ambaſſador from England, frequently receives deſpatches from his Court relative to the differences which have ariſen on account of a new fortreſs which the Engliſh Eaſt India company has built upon the iſland of Balambanca.

LONDON, *November* 9.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from the north ſays, that in Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire, and the northern parts of Yorkſhire, the diſtreſs of the manufacturers, owing to our diſputes with America, is beyond all deſcription. The poor, he ſays, are within one degree of ſtarving; ſo that 10,000 men might have been entered in either county, at the late meeting of the militia, merely for the ſake of a month's pay and food for that time. He adds, that the poorer people envy the driver of a poſt chaiſe, as a money getting man.

At the time that Bob the Waiter, who is elected to ſerve in Parliament, took upon him the management of Arthur's, it was debated among ſome of his friends, whether his name Bob from White's, or Robin ſhould be put over the door, upon which a noble Lord, lately deceaſed, facetiouſly obſerved, "that they might put Bob over the door if they choſe it, but they might take for granted it would be Robbing within."

On Monday laſt Mr. Niland, formerly a Butcher, but had left off buſineſs for ſeveral years, went into a public houſe, the Fighting Cocks, at Portſmouth; when as the Cook was dreſſing ſome mutton chops for him and his company, ſuddenly he ſnatched one of them from the fire, and putting the whole of it at once into his mouth, he inſtantly fell down, and expired. The company, knowing him to be a Humouriſt, got up and danced round him for ſeveral minutes, but one of them crying, "He is dead!" they were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, but found it too true.

Another piece of ground is marked out on Woolwich Common, on which the builders are now erecting barracks for the matroſſes. A large ſpot of ground is to be deſtined for a garden. Two wings are building, which are to conſiſt of houſes for the reſidence of the officers, except one houſe, which is to be a tavern. The whole ſpot, when finiſhed, will form a kind of military town.

There are upwards of two hundred men now at work in repairing and enlarging the port of Hull in Yorkſhire.

Nov. 28. As the late Lord Clive was the leader of the Nabobs, and the cement that kept them together, they are now left to wander like ſheep without a ſhepherd. As his Lordſhip was a powerful ſupporter of the preſent Miniſtry, they will ſeverely feel his loſs, both in St. Stephen's Chapel and in Leadenhall ſtreet.

Jemmy Twitcher now lies dangerouſly ill of a political fever, under which terrible complaint he has laboured ever ſince the diſſolution of Parliament, which meaſure poor Jemmy never heard of till he read it in the Monthly Magazine.

Dec. 5. The new Parliament, it is ſaid, ſeemed ſomewhat thunderſtruck at the peremptory ſtyle of a certain ſpeech; they expected, at leaſt, to be called in as Counſellors in the American buſineſs, but not a word of ſuch import was delivered, the orator being determined in future, to ſtand upon the ſame ground with Mr. Powell, the noted fire eater, crying with him, "SUM SOLUS."

Sir Francis Bernard and Governor Hutchinſon were at Court on Wedneſday, to hear the Lords addreſs, as was likewiſe Mr. Malcolm, the perſon who was tarred and feathered in America. They all placed themſelves very conſpicuouſly.

The election on Tueſday laſt, for a new Speaker, is probably one of the greateſt impoſitions on the public that has been practiſed during the preſent reign, and we are aſtoniſhed it has not yet been noticed in the papers. In a quarter of an hour after the Commons had left the Houſe of Lords, the Speaker was choſen, and more than two thirds of the Members were refuſed admittance, becauſe they had not been ſworn in the Court of Wards, which there was not time for. He was therefore unanimouſly choſen by a ſet locked up in the Houſe for that purpoſe.

The clergy in moſt parts of Wales having folio bibles in that language, which are ſcarcely legible from the injuries of time (not having been reprinted ſince the reign of Elizabeth) it is hoped the Rev. Biſhops of that principality will attend to this complaint, and order them to be reprinted with the utmoſt expedition, and they will receive the grateful thanks of their clergy in particular, and the well diſpoſed inhabitants in general.

On Thurſday laſt was married, at Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Edward Clark, widower, to Mrs. Anne Gibbons, widow, both of the ſame place, whoſe ages together are upwards of 160 years. They have lived in the ſame houſe for ſome time, and though no youthful vigour can have excited in them the cauſe of performing the matrimonial vow at Hymen's altar, yet, doubtleſs it is a lucky thought to ſave the trouble of making two beds, and to keep each other warm at this cold ſeaſon.

The firſt drawn ticket on Wedneſday, a prize of 1000l. and 20l. proves to be the property of a number of poor laundreſſes and waterwomen in the Borough of Southwark.

A much larger number of recruits are now raiſing for the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company than at any time ſince the peace.

DUBLIN, *Oct.* 22. Yeſterday at a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, one Wabby, a watchman, was tried and found guilty of death, for cutting two of a gentleman's fingers off, and otherwiſe abuſing him; he is the firſt on the act for maiming and chalking. It appeared in the courſe of the trial, that the ſaid Wabby was employed by a perſon to commit this cruel act, and we hope he will likewiſe meet with a puniſhment ſo deſervedly due to him.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 1. On Sunday one of the miniſters of Dunfermline took occaſion in his ſermon to introduce a very full account of the preſent political diſputes. In particular he made a perſonal attack on a certain agent, and ſeveral perſons whom he mentioned, and accuſed of taking bribes to betray their truſt, &c. The agent ſtood up ſeveral times in the middle of the congregation, and with great boldneſs replied to the miniſter during his ſermon, told him he lied, &c. and aſked him what bribe he had received for preaching in this manner? The parſon then took out a news paper, and read a paragraph in which the agent had denominated him a bluſtering blunderbuſs, and a military chaplain. The parſon defended his conduct very warmly. In a word, the church, inſtead of a place of divine inſtruction, became, on the occaſion, a ſcene of mean altercation betwixt the parſon and his pariſhioners.

NEWCASTLE, *Oct.* 22. There have been above 600 freemen made here ſince the election began, all in the intereſt of the magiſtrate candidates, except about fifty.

The magiſtrate party brought a ſingle voter from Penſance in Cornwall, and one or two from Plymouth. It is ſuppoſed they have raked every corner of the kingdom, between the Lizard point and Johnny Grote's houſe, the remoteſt part in Scotland. Moderate people think, that upon an average, each voter will coſt them ten pounds.

CAMBRIDGE, *Nov.* 2. The Native of Otaheite has lately viſited this Univerſity, where he appeared in our military uniform, with his hair dreſſed and tied behind. Some one offered him a pinch of ſnuff, which he politely refuſed, ſaying that his noſe was not hungry. The Doctors and Profeſſors in their robes ſtruck him wonderfully. He diſcovered many marks of natural religion, by his ſuperſtitious dread of every thing which he looked upon as ſacred. In his own country he is himſelf in the prieſthood, which may be an additional reaſon for his attention to theſe things. He has learnt the uſe of fire arms ſince he came amongſt us.

SALISBURY, *Nov.* 14. We hear that Mr. C. Green, of this city, has invented a machine, to ſupply the place of locks on inland navigations that will lift from one to a hundred tons, with the aſſiſtance of one man only, in the proportion of ten tons the ſpace of fifteen feet in three minutes, at a tenth of the expence of the locks.

BOSTON, *February 6.*

We hear from Plymouth, that eleven perſons were choſen in that town on Friday ſe'nnight to obſerve the actions of the Tories, and make report from time to time what they can hear and obſerve.

The Provincial Congreſs of New Hampſhire, conſiſting of 144 Delegates, have adopted the Continental Reſolves; choſen John Sulivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs; Delegates for the next Continental Congreſs, and have paſſed a number of very ſenſible and very ſpirited reſolves.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

WHEREAS ſundry Species of Gold Coin have heretofore paſſed in this Province at rates under their value, in Proportion to Half Johanneſes, and we eſteeming it of conſequence that the different kinds ſhould be put as nearly on a footing as poſſible, do agree to receive them at the following rates, *viz.*

	Dwt.	*Gr.*	*Value.*
Engliſh Guineas, weighing	5	6	£. 1 15 0
French ditto, - -	5	4	1 14 0
Moidores, - -	6	18	2 5 0
French Mill'd Piſtoles, -	4	4	1 7 0
Spaniſh Mill'd ditto, -	4	6	1 8 0
Unmill'd ditto, - -	4	6	1 8 0
Four Piſtoles, or Cobs, -	17	0	5 12 0

Merediths & Clymer,
Samuel Howell,
John Roſs,
David Franks,
Tho. Geo. and Jon. Mifflin,
Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Co.
John Wilcocks,
Blair M'Clenachan,
John Pringle,
John Bringhurſt,
George Emlen, junior,
Ezekiel Edwards,
Barclay and Mitchell,
George Davis,
Thomas Penroſe,
George Bartram,
James Stewart,
Joſeph Whitall,
Richard Vaux,
John Nixon,
Meaſe and Caldwell,
George Mead and Co.
John Bayard,
John Boyle,
Willing, Morris and Co.
John Morton,
John Meaſe,
Peter Long,
William Alliſon,
Jonathan Dawes,
William Jackſon,
John Mifflin,
William Davis,
Richard Bache,
John and Clement Biddle,
Iſaac Hazlehurſt,
Samuel Howell, junior,
Stephen and Joſ. Shewell,
Thomas Lawrence,
Samuel Mifflin,
Luke Morris,
Samuel Carſon, and Co.
Jonathan Brown,
Robert Richie,
Richard Wells,
Andrew Allen,
Thomas M'Kean,
William Allen,
Benjamin Chew,
Archibald M'Call,
Mifflin and Irwin,
Samuel Pleaſants,
Joſeph Dean,
Charles Eddy,
John Brown,
Edward Milner,
John and Peter Chevalier,
Samuel Rhoads.

We hear that the ANNIVERSARY ORATION before the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be delivered by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, *A. M.* on Friday evening the 24th inſtant, at ſix o'clock, in the COLLEGE; the Society's Hall, on former occaſions of this kind, having been found too ſmall for the accommodation of the audience.

Yeſterday as a man was driving a pair of timber wheels upon the Frankford road, about two miles from the city, he fell from the ſhafts, when one of the wheels ran over his head, and bruiſed it ſo violently that he immediately expired.

ARRIVALS. Yeſterday the brig ——, Lockton, from St. Euſtatia. This day the ſhip Two Brothers, Adams, from Liſbon.

POSTSCRIPT.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9.

In Provincial Congreſs at Cambridge, February 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army, now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late Acts of Parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvaſs, tent poles, and other articles of field equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country.

Therefore, Reſolved, As the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended, to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons, preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed at Boſton, or elſe where in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages, or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:—Therefore, Reſolved, That no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province, for their own private uſe, or the uſe of ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs, to the Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above Reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other Provincial Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A true extract from the minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

By a Courier juſt arrived from Cambridge, we learn that the Provincial Congreſs, now ſitting there, have appointed a Committee to examine into, and anſwer, his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech; and to aſſure him that there is not a prevailing diſpoſition to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly and falſly repreſented to his Majeſty.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1775. [Num. 12.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

EXTRACTS *from* Political Diſquiſitions.

[*Continued from page* 42.]

WE have ſeen above, that, dividing the right of voting as it ought to be, no member ſhould be elected by fewer than the majority of 800 votes. But we find, that not one member of all theſe 256 is elected by a number ſo high as 300; and a multitude by a number below twenty.

If we take the places, where a majority of the electors comes below twenty, it is ſhameful what a proportion of the 513 is ſent into the Houſe by a handful, and that handful moſtly people in low circumſtances, and therefore obnoxious to bribery, or under the power of their ſuperiors.

Leſtwithiel two, thirteen; Truro two, fourteen; Bodmin two, nineteen; Saltaſh two, fifteen; Camelford two, ten; Boſſiney two, eleven; St. Michael two, fourteen; St. Mawes two, ſixteen; Tiverton two, fourteen; Maldon two, fourteen; Harwich two, ſeventeen; Thetford two, ſeventeen; Brackley two, ſeventeen; Banbury two, eleven; Bath two, ſeventeen; Newport (Wight) two, thirteen; Newton (ditto) two, one; Andover two, thirteen; Gatton two, eleven; Bramber two, eight; Eaſt Grinſted two, nineteen; Calne two, eighteen; Malmſbury two, ſeven; Old Sarum two, one; Bewdley two, eighteen; New Romney two, ſeventeen; Marlborough two, two; Buckingham two, ſeven;

Here we ſee fifty-ſix members (about a ninth part of the whole for England) are ſent into the Houſe of Commons by 364 votes, which number ought not to ſend in one member. For no member ought to be elected by fewer than the majority of 800, upon the moſt moderate calculation, according to Dr. Price, in order to give 410,000 voters their due and equally diſtributed ſhare of legiſlative power, without which equal diſtribution the majority of the men of property are enſlaved to the handful of beggars; who, by electing the majority of the Houſe of Commons, have ſo great an overbalance of power over them, as to be able to carry every point in direct oppoſition to their opinion, and to their intereſt.

Here we ſee (*monſtrum horrendum ingens!*) two perſons, the Lord of the pitiful town of Newton, in the iſle of Wight, and him of Old Sarum, Wiltſhire, where there is not a houſe, ſend in as many members as the ineſtimable wealth of the city of London, in which the Livery, who are the legal electors, are 8,000; and the perſons who ought to have votes are probably 30,000 and upwards. Here two individuals have equal weight in the ſtate with 30,000!

The following counties, *A. D.* 1693 to 1697 on an average, paid annually as follows, each reſpectively ſo many parts in 513 of the land tax and ſubſidy, and ſent members as follows *:

	Land Tax.	*Subſidy.*	*Members.*
Cumberland	1	1	6
Dorſet	9	6	20
Weſtmoreland	1	1	4
Cornwal	8	5	44
Middleſex	80	185	8

According to this eſtimate, Middleſex, with its towns, contributes of land tax and ſubſidy together 265 parts of 513. Therefore Middleſex ought to be repreſented by 265 members. And Cornwal contributes of land tax and ſubſidy together thirteen parts of 513. Therefore Cornwal ought to ſend thirteen members.

Men of large property ought likewiſe to have more votes than thoſe who have leſs to ſecure. Property ought, in all ſtates, to have its proportional weight and conſequence.

In the Eaſt-India act of 1773, which was heavily complained of for its injuſtice, there is yet one very equitable regulation, and worthy of imitation, *viz.* That every proprietor of 3000l. ſtock ſhall have two votes, of 6000l. three, and of 10,000 l. four votes at elections of directors †.

The Britiſh government, therefore, taking it according to its avowed ſtate, is neither abſolute monarchy nor limited monarchy, nor ariſtocracy, nor democracy, nor a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy and democracy; but may be called a ptochocracy (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars. For a few beggarly boroughs do avowedly elect the moſt important part of the government, the part which commands the purſe. It is true this is only the oſtenſible ſtate of things. The Britiſh government is really a juntocracy (I doubt the reader will now think I preſume upon his good nature) or government by a miniſter and his crew, for the court directs the beggars whom to chooſe.

Is this the univerſally admired and univerſally envied Britiſh conſtitution?

How much more proper would a petition have been, from the friends of liberty to the King, to ſet himſelf at the head of a plan for reſtoring independency to Parliament than petitioning him to diſſolve that which was then ſitting. What point could have been gained by that meaſure? It is a handful of beggars, bribed, or awed, by the court, or the grandees, that ſends the majority of the members into the Houſe. Would not they have ſent back the ſame men? Did they dare to ſend any others? If it be ſaid, that the diſſolution of the Parliament then ſitting would have redreſſed all grievances, it muſt follow, that a new Parliament would; but how many new Parliaments have we ſeen ſince the Revolution? Yet we have now ſtanding armies, ſeptennial Parliaments, rotten boroughs, placemen in the Houſe, exciſes, &c.

Though I have not the leaſt idea of wiſhing ſo great a change in the conſtitution, as would exclude King and Lords from Parliament; yet I may, I think, be allowed juſt to mention, that the great power by our conſtitution veſted in a ſmall

* *Poſtlethwayte's Dict. Word* Parl.

† *Whith. Ev. Poſt, June* 16, 1773.

number of individuals, which will always make an inequality, and an unbalancing, ought to make us the more desirous of reducing, if possible, one of our three estates at least, to somewhat a little nearer to adequate than it is at present.

Representation in the House of Commons is inadequate in other respects besides those already mentioned.

In antient times, when Parliaments were first established, there was no property, but that of land. Therefore all powers, and all honours, were heaped on the landed men. The consequence was, that the landed interest was too well represented, to the detriment (in our times) of the mercantile and monied. This is an occasion of various evils. For many of our country gentlemen are but bad judges of the importance of the mercantile interest, and do not wisely consult it in their bills and acts. Of this kind is the game act, the dog act, and taxes on every necessary of life, which give our rivals in trade a great advantage over us. And ministers, to curry favour with the House of Commons, are tempted to burden commerce with taxes for the sake of easing the landed interests. See the art of Walpole to this purpose, by proposing to ease the land of one shilling in the pound, and laying a duty on salt for three years, to make up the deficiency. It was objected to this proposal, that the salt duty was always reckoned a grievous burden upon the manufacturing poor, and was therefore taken off; and that it was a strange paradox, that the landed gentlemen were poorer than the poor, and therefore in more need of relief from a heavy tax.

[*To be continued.*]

The Favourite unmasked, or the History of the losing Game, as it has been playing at a certain C—— from the Year 1763.

[*Continued from page* 30.]

"THE figure I made, says he, while in the opposition to the house of Hanover, and to all the favourite schemes of George the second, gave me such additional reputation with my party, that my desertion, as they termed it, was thought to have given the deepest wound to the cause that it could have received. Such was the language of those I left; and the acquisition which the minister had made, was looked upon to be of no small importance by the ministerial party. But to speak sincerely, I left my party to promote that cause and interest they had at heart; and went over to the court, to give the better countenance to the ruinous measures then in hand. Our people, the Pretender's adherents, thought it meritorious to oppose and clog the measures of the court, whereas on the system I laid down to myself, to abet and indulge the court was the sure, though slow means, of reducing the people to that low condition, which often renders a nation wise and desperate."

Having now explained the principles on which this shrewd politician acted, and shewn that the warmest attachment in appearance, to the reigning prince, is no sure criterion of loyalty, it is time to lay open the measures pursued by the Pretender's party to throw this nation into confusion, and to compass a revolution in favour of the old constitution, and of the house of Stuart. And I shall take the liberty to draw a parallel between past times and the present, as I proceed in my examination of the conduct of the Jacobites.

"One of their schemes for retrieving the errors of the last century, so they termed the Revolution, was to have thrown so much power into the hands of the King, that he must have been an angel, if he did not misuse it; by which means, they proposed a republic should rise on the ruins of the monarchy, and a commonwealth once raised on the destruction of kingly government, by granting the King more power than the constitution warranted, could not fail of reestablishing royalty and the old constitution in the confusion of popular government, to which the English are by no means fitted by nature. The death of the projector of this scheme prevented the carrying it into execution."

But this first part of the losing game in politics with respect to the r———g prince was played off soon after his accession, and furnished to sensible people, a key to the political character and principles of a certain nobleman, who, whether intentionally, or through ignorance, it matters not, has rendered as much disservice to his illustrious master, as any of the ministers, who, in the time of Winnington, secretely promoted the interest of the house of Stuart; and while measures equally detrimental to the true interest of the s——— are strenuously persisted in under the guidance and direction of the same modern Machiavel, we have just grounds to suspect that a similar motive gives rise to them. Especially as a preference is manifestly given to the *old constitution*, as it stood in the time of the Stuarts. It is needless to give any instances of the extention of the prerogative of the c—— since the twenty-fifth of October, 1760. But a reference to the exercise of the dispensing power, to the Duke of Portland's case, &c. may be thought suitable to the subject, we therefore desire your readers to take the trouble of recollecting them, and leave them to form their own judgment on the point in question.

"The great Lord Oxford's plan, which he designed to have carried into execution had he been employed by the *new rulers* (the illustrious house of Hanover) comes next under consideration; it was, to work upon a *consumptive* scheme (his Lordship's term for tiring out the nation) with debts, taxes, and coercivelaws andclogs upon trade and industry, so as that they would of themselves do their own best work, and accomplish the desired restoration of the old constitution."

It would be an affront to the understandings of all impartial independant Englishmen to enlarge on the glaring analogy between the scheme of Lord Oxford, which only existed in theory, because he was not employed, and its actual execution by the servants of the *favourite*, who have laid the heaviest clogs on trade and industry, and who have enforced such coercive laws with respect to America, that the industrious manufacturers of Great Britain sensibly feel the weight of their oppression; and the trading interest of this kingdom is now daily suffering, through the misconduct of the minister at the head of the American department.

The apologist proceeds to inform us—"That he was astonished to think how *Mr. Walpole* (afterwards *Sir Robert*, and finally *Lord Orford*) with such moderate talents, a narrow fortune, and very few or no relations of figure or interest, had been able to push himself to the summit of power. The supporting himself there so long as he did, may be easily accounted for, by those who know how excessively lavish he was of the *public money, to his creatures and dependents*. But that waste of the *revenue* would have been necessary, on his plan, *the consumptive one*, borrowed by him from Lord Oxford, even if he had the maintenance of his own power in view. For as has been already observed, that minister's scheme was to drain away the riches of the nation, and waste and enervate its strength, so as that, *in length of time*, THE PEOPLE would come of themselves to see their condition, and be ready to exchange it for a better."

Equally strange it is that his Grace of G——, should have raised himself so speedily to the summit of power, did we not

know the ladder by which he aſcended; here again we diſcover the footſteps of the fatal *favourite*; before his Grace bowed to this altar of Baal, he held that rank as a Britiſh Senator, together with the eſtimation of the people, which his birth, and a diſplay of patriotic ſentiments juſtly entitled him to; and conſidering his youth and inexperience, a ſmall ſhare in a virtuous adminiſtration was all he had a right to expect. Such a ſhare he might have enjoyed with honour, and have ſtrengthened the hands of that great and good man, the Marquis of R———, till at length his talents ripening to maturity, in a courſe of years might have attained the ſummit of power, and have taken in his hand the friends of liberty, whom he joined at his outſet, and have carried to the royal cloſet the ſtandard of public freedom; but ambition prompted to take a ſhorter courſe, to ſeat her unfledged ſtateſman in the throne of power. The ſubverſive ſcheme of the *favourite* was at all events to be purſued, and a man who could be reſolute, bold anddaring, one who could laugh to ſcorn the proudeſt connexions of loyal families, true to the intereſt of their country and of their ſ——, diſmiſs their chiefs with inſolence, and tread on the necks of inferior patriots with Turkiſh tyranny, was the man for whom the poſt of premier was held out; and G—— claimed it as his own. How long he may ſupport himſelf in it, we cannot preſume to ſay, but if the ſame cauſes conſtantly produce the ſame effects in all ages, he may enjoy his poſt till the grand loſing game is fatally plaid out; for you need only read the elegant, nervous letters of Junius to reſolve the queſtion—Whether his Grace of G—— has not been more laviſh of the public revenue to his creatures and dependants, than any of his predeceſſors; and every man's reaſon will convince him that the loſing game, or *conſumptive* plan is approaching to a criſis, there wants indeed but another war totally to ſubvert this flouriſhing empire. And ſhould that event take place while mens minds are alienated from government, and their affection is but luke warm to one of the beſt of——, who unhappily cannot yet be brought to a ſenſe of this truth —*That the houſe of H——r has been conſtantly beſet with falſe friends*, it is greatly to be feared our natural enemy, who is rendering himſelf every day more formidable by powerful alliances, will unite with the domeſtic enemies of this country, and produce a worſe revolution in it than any that has happened ſince the invaſion of the Romans. And then we may be obliged to ſubmit to the *old conſtitution* under ſome of their dependants, perhaps ſome petty tributary tyrant of the Stuart race.

[*To be continued.*]

From LLOYD's EVENING POST.

SIR,

I AM an old fellow, of a peculiar turn, ſomething analogous to that of the famed Knight of La Mancha; I liſten to ſcandal with the higheſt degree of pleaſure, merely that I may have an opportunity of ſuccouring the object, and have the pleaſure of being able to ſtart adventures of this ſort in moſt companies. It is all one to me whether it be an Individual or body Corporate, a Patriot, a Prime Miniſter, a fine Lady, or a Nation.

Among the trite obſervations which paſs in company, that of attributing blunders to the inhabitants of a Siſter Country, occurs continually. Agreeable, therefore, to the humour above deſcribed, I have ſet myſelf to find out with what juſtice we confine what are termed *Bulls* to the Iriſh nation, and was not a little delighted at meeting with the records of what we ſo name in our famous Univerſity of Oxford, ſome of which I here ſend you.

A Scholar, locked out of his gates at College, deſired his Friend to get him the keys. His Friend, Mr. French (not Iriſh) told him he had better come in and ſpeak for himſelf, as he thought he could not procure them for him.

Two Scholars reſolving to ſtudy very hard, agreed to lock each other in their ſtudies.

Mr. P. French, of New College, coming into the kitchen, choſe out of the eggs in the ſkillet all the ſwimming eggs for his dinner, ſaying, I know theſe muſt be duck eggs by their ſwimming.

An Alderman of Oxford told his brethren, that they ſhould overthrow the Univerſity in a matter of law, if, conſulting with ancient records, they could prove Henry II. to have been before Henry I.

Magdalen Grove would make a better Grove if the trees were cut down, quoth Dr. W. Principal of Magdalen Hall.

I am, &c. QUIXOTTE, jun.

A CAVEAT *to the* FAIR SEX.

WIFE and ſervant are the ſame,
They only differ in the name;
For when that fatal knot is ty'd,
Which nought but death can e'er divide;
When ſhe the word *obey* has ſaid,
And man by law ſupreme is made,
Then all that's kind is laid aſide,
And nothing left but ſtate and pride;
Fierce as an eaſtern prince he grows,
And all his innate rigour ſhows;
Then but to look, to laugh, to ſpeak,
Will ſoon the nuptial contract break.
Like mutes, ſhe ſigns alone muſt make,
And never any freedom take;
But ſtill be govern'd by a nod,
And fear her huſband as her God;
Him ſtill muſt ſerve, him ſtill obey,
And nothing act, and nothing ſay,
But what her haughty Lord thinks fit,
Who, with the power, has all the wit.
Then ſhun, O ſhun, that wretched ſtate,
And all the fawning flatterers hate;
Value yourſelves, and men deſpiſe,
You muſt be proud, if you'll be wiſe.

An EPITAPH *on an* OLD SEA CAPTAIN, *in Deptford Church Yard.*

THOUGH Neptune's waves and Boreas winds
Have toſs'd me to and fro,
In ſpite of all, by God's decree,
I harbour here below;
And now at Anchor ſafe I lie,
With many of the fleet,
Until we all ſet ſail again,
Our Admiral, Chriſt, to meet.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 16.

We hear from Barbadoes, that the inhabitants of that iſland have adopted, or intend to adopt the meaſures recommended by the late Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia.

On Saturday the 4th inſtant, was married at Baſkenridge, the ſeat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Robert Watts, Eſq; ſon of the Hon. John Watts, to Lady Mary Alexander, his Lordſhip's eldeſt daughter.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 18.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

This day arrived here the brig Jamaica Packet, Captain Stanſbury, from Jamaica.

The ſhip London Packet, Cook, brig Nancy, Hanſe, and ſhip Cæſar, Dunn, are arrived at Jamaica, from this Port.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *February* 18, 1775.

The following letter, in anſwer to one wrote by the Committee of Correſpondence to the Committee of Kent county, incloſing a news paper publiſhed by James Humphreys, junior, dated the eleventh of February, was read, and ordered to be publiſhed.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN, DOVER, *February* 15, 1775.

WE were this morning favoured with yours of 13th inſtant, informing us of the purport of a piece of intelligence publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Ledger of Saturday laſt, ſaid to be *An Extract of a Letter from Kent County on Delaware*, very injurious to the public ſpirit of the inhabitants of this County. We can aſſure you, from the knowledge we have of the ſentiments of the inhabitants, that they have not in the leaſt changed their opinions, with reſpect to the important ſubject of diſpute between the Mother Country and the Britiſh Colonies in America; and are as well diſpoſed to make a virtuous ſtand againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, from whatſoever quarter they may threaten us, as the inhabitants of any other of theſe Colonies; and that the ſaid Extract is a baſe calumny, replete with falſehood, and only deſigned, by the wicked inſidious author, to cauſe diviſions, and excite mutual ſuſpicions and diſtruſt in the minds of Americans, weaken our hands, and prepare the way for an eaſy victory to the enemies of America.

We would therefore requeſt the favour of your Committee to call upon the Printer of the above paper, to diſcover, if he can, the author of this piece of ſlander; and that this letter may be publiſhed in all the Philadelphia news papers.

We conclude, Gentlemen, with our grateful acknowedgements to you for your vigilance and care, in endeavouring to guard and preſerve the rights and privileges of America in general.

Signed by order of a full Committee for Kent County,
MARK M'CALL, *Clerk.*

In COMMITTEE,

Ordered, That the following letter from Bedford county, in this province, be publiſhed.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Gentlemen, *Bedford County, February* 11, 1775.

WE were yeſterday favoured with your letter incloſing the Reſolves of the Provincial Convention and we have the pleaſure to inform you that we not only unanimouſly and heartily accede to them ourſelves, but (it being the time of the appeal) we had the opportunity of communicating them to a large number of our conſtituents, who to a man ſignify their warm approbation of them—for our own parts we conſider ſuch prudent and *patriotic* Reſolves (whatever may be the iſſue of our preſent unhappy diſpute with our parent ſtate) to be the moſt effectual means of promoting induſtry, œconomy, wealth, peace, freedom, and happineſs amongſt a loyal people, who, conſiſtent with *true* loyalty, are determined to hand down that liberty to their poſterity which they *have* enjoyed at the expence of ſo much of the blood of their Britiſh forefathers.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction we aſſure you, that the people in this county ſhew the greateſt unanimity, and even anxiety in complying as far as in them lies, with the Reſolves of the Congreſs and of the Convention.—For that purpoſe we have ſubſcribed a ſum of money, and advertiſed through the county, that certain premiums will be given to the perſons who ſhall excel in ſuch branches of manufactures as we have recommended them to apply themſelves to—being ſuch as we from our local and other circumſtances could hope to undertake with any proſpect of ſucceſs, and ſuch as will be of moſt general uſe, and moſt conducive to promote the great end we have all in view.

It was impoſſible for us, by reaſon of our diſtance, to attend the Convention on ſuch ſhort notice as we had,—but you will be informed before this time, that the three firſt named of us were amongſt others deputed for that purpoſe; and they, in the capacity of deputies for this county, as well as all of us in that of the Committee of Correſpondence for the ſame, take this method to teſtify our thankful acceptance of every one of the Reſolves of the Convention, and that we conſider ourſelves as much bound by them, to every intent and purpoſe, as if we had been preſent when they were entered into.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The EASTERN POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, who has upwards of three Years to ſerve. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, *Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*;

SOME
EXPRESSIONS
OF
ANN CROWLEY,
Daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of LONDON,
During her laſt Illneſs, from the 23d of the firſt Month 1773, to the 12th of the ſecond Month 1774.
With an introductory TESTIMONY concerning her from the Family.

So teach us to number our Days that we may apply our Hearts unto Wiſdom, Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer in BURLINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1775. [Num. 13.

EXTRACTS *from* Political Diſquiſitions.

[*Continued from page* 46.]

IT is the overbalance of the power in the hands of the landed men, that has produced the bounty on exportation of corn (of which more fully hereafter) which increaſes the manufacturer's expence of living, and diſcourages the exportation of our manufactures. This is, in the end, hurtful to the landed intereſt. But ſhort ſighted and ſelfiſh men do not ſee it in that light; nor will ſeem to underſtand, that the land tax, while nominally three ſhillings in the pound, is not really nine pence. The time was, when land in England might have been purchaſed for a 50th part of its preſent value. What has given it the forty-nine parts additional worth? Can any one imagine, the difference is owing to any thing but our trade and manufactures?

A. D. 1373, a Parliament being called, it was expreſsly mentioned in the writ, that from every burgh there ſhould be ſent two burgeſſes, "the moſt diſcreet and ſufficient, who had the greateſt ſkill in ſhipping and merchandizing *."

There was a clauſe in the election bill in King William's time for rendering merchants eligible into parliament, making oath, that they were worth 5000l †.

"When the young nobility and gentry (ſays Davenant) employ their time and thoughts carefully to inſpect and conſider the kingdom's foreign traffic, they will evidently ſee how much their landed intereſt depends upon it; they will find that as trade brought land from twelve to twenty-five, the general rental from ſix to fourteen millions, and the kingdom's capital from 72 to 252 millions, reckoning lands tenements, hereditaments, and perſonal eſtates, eighteen years purchaſe at a medium; ſo it may bring land from twenty-five to fifty years purchaſe, and lands tenements, hereditaments, &c. from eighteen to twenty-ſix years purchaſe, the general rental from fourteen millions to twenty-eight millions, and the kingdom's capital from 252 to above 1000 millions, if by induſtry and prudent management it can be rendered more extenſive. But the mutual dependance between land and trade, we hope has been ſufficiently made out in the ſeries of theſe diſcourſes ‡."

It was owing to a want of merchants in the Houſe, that the bill for reſtraining paper credit in America was brought in. And it was no ſmall diſgrace to the Houſe, that there were petitions againſt it preſented from moſt of the agents for the colonies, as an imprudent and hurtful ſcheme. Poſtlethwayte, in his Dict. of Comm. and Brit. true Syſt. has made many remarks on the advantage of merchants in the Houſe of Commons; to whom I muſt refer the reader.

Is not an ariſtocracy a government in the hands of a few, or of one claſs, or one intereſt, excluding the body of the people of property from their due weight in government? Is not our Houſe of Peers wholly, and our Houſe of Commons chiefly filled with men, whoſe property is land? Is not therefore the government of this mercantile and manufacturing country in the hands of the landed intereſt to the excluſion of the mercantile and manufactural? Does not then the government of this country tend too much to ariſtocracy?

The eldeſt ſons of Scotch Peers are declared incapable of ſitting in the Houſe of Commons ||. But the ſons of Engliſh Peers may ſit, ſo that ten individuals out of one family may be legiſlators. Is not this too ariſtocratical?

It is ſaid, property in land is more capable of being proved, than in merchandiſe, manufactures, or ſtocks. But this is frivolous; for any man, though poſſeſſed of an oſtenſible land eſtate, may be in debt to more than the value of his eſtate; and where is then his qualification?

The intereſt of merchants is ſo much the intereſt of the nation, that there can hardly be too many merchants in Parliament. The London members almoſt always vote on the ſide of liberty. It is objected, that each merchant will probably vote in Parliament for what is moſt for the advantage of his own particular branch. True. Therefore let a conſiderable number of merchants always have ſeats in the Houſe, and then all different intereſts will be conſulted. It has likewiſe been argued, that merchants are bad members, becauſe they are liable to be influenced in favour of the court by government contracts. But here again comes in my obſervation concerning partial reformations. Correct all the other abuſes, and court influence will become impoſſible. Then will appear the advantage of merchants in the Houſe of Commons. Of all which more hereafter.

As to the monied intereſt, if the public debts are not to be paid, or ſome ſubſtantial ſecurity found for them, it would be very proper, that the monied intereſt (as ſuch) ſhould have repreſentation in Parliament. Elſe what ſecurity have we, that a profligate court will not ſhut up the exchequer, as Charles II. did, and obtain, by corrupt means, the ſanction of Parliament for the meaſure? It is indeed alledged, that the mercantile, manufactural, and monied intereſts are repreſented by the members for the cities and boroughs. But this is nothing to the purpoſe, becauſe the qualification required is always to be in land.

Deb. Com. iv. 105.

[*To be continued.*]

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* *Brady*, iii. 296. † *Deb. Com.* iii. 70. ‡ *Daven.* ii. 81.

BERNE *(in Switzerland) November* 10.

THE court of Verſailles, and her allies, have diſcovered that a great monarch of the North has, ſince the peace, employed himſelf both in the cabinet and the field. He foreſees what may happen if he looks with indifference on the projects of thoſe potentates who would, by their greatneſs and power, command all the free eſtates which form at preſent the balance of Europe. The Governor of Neufchatel has already furniſhed them with an account of the number of troops which the thirteen cantons can ſet on foot in caſe of neceſſity, and it is found that the canton of Berne alone can furniſh 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the republic of Geneva, which Sardinia has ſo much at heart to become poſſeſſed of, the attacking of it would be attacking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the King of Pruſſia.

LONDON, *November* 15.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Holland informs us, that, by order of the States General, the celebrated M. Diderot

had been desired forthwith to leave the territories of their High Mightinesses. This gentleman, so long the idol of the Russian court, has been expelled that empire; and it is added, that a return to his native country is on some very particular reasons impossible, so that it is most probable we shall see him in England. That such a favourite of the Empress of Russia should experience so singular a disgrace is a fresh instance of the fickleness of court favour. It is not many years since the Empress not only loaded him with princely presents, but on his addressing her Majesty upon his not being regularly paid the pension allowed him, the Empress ordered him directly the whole amount of an hundred years of the said pension. Various are the causes assigned for this wonderful alteration; the most probable of which is, that M. Diderot, like the rest of our modish philosophers, who, purblind in human affairs, yet ridiculously attempt to fathom and discuss religious points, had endeavoured to introduce new tenets; but should he visit us, he will fare better, for to the disgrace of England be it spoken, Quacks of all denominations, in Religion, Physic, Politics, and Literature, are ever sure of meeting with an hearty reception.

Nov. 21. It is said that a large body of merchants of the city of London, who have long been sufferers by the disputes between Great Britain and her colonies in America, intend to lay their case before the House of Commons at the next meeting of Parliament, in order to be indemnified against the apparent consequences of those disputes; and the application seems reasonable. The merchants here, relying on the faith of the charters granted to the colonies, were tempted to risk their fortunes in America, not suspecting they ran any risk that the trade in those parts could ever be stopped, whatever disputes the Colonists might have with our Ministy; they have now seen the port of Boston shut up, and a total stagnation of trade among the Americans, who are subjects to Great Britain; and whatever may be the merits of the dispute, it is certain that a large body of merchants in London, and all over the kingdom, are almost reduced to a state of bankruptcy by the measures which the Ministry have thought proper to adopt; their goods, which are abroad, are prevented from coming to England; and they cannot receive remittances for the goods which they have from time to time shipped to their correspondents abroad; so that unless the sufferers here are indemnified by the Parliament, the confidence which has hitherto subsisted between the American and British merchants will be weakened, even after the disputes are subsided, to the no small detriment of a trade which has brought upwards of two millions sterling annually into the British treasury.

We have it from very respectable authority, says an evening paper, that the resolutions relative to America already taken in the Cabinet; which are, to let every thing remain in the unsettled situation they are at present for some time longer. What they promise themselves from this conduct is, that either the Americans, by being pinched in their trade, and in their bellies, may give up their present demands; or, by being forced to acts of hostility, may oblige Government to take coercive measures in return.

Letters from Paris advise, that the vintage has this year surpassed any they have had in that kingdom since the year 1720.

The restoration of the ancient Parliament has raised the expectations of the French to the higest pitch. They expect now to be relieved from all their burthensome taxes, and to be exalted, under the auspices of the Duke de Choiseul, to the highest pinnacle of glory.

Nov. 25. At Copenhagen the life of the famous Norwegian, Christian Jacobsen Drakenberg, is printed in the Danish tongue. This man was a very singular instance of longevity; he died in 1772, at the age of 146. He had served in all the wars against the Swedes, in those of Frederick III. Christian V. and Frederick IV. He afterwards was taken prisoner by the Algerines, and was six years detained in slavery. At the age of 111 he married for the first time, and soon had the good (or ill) fortune to bury his wife, and not long before his death he again joined hands in wedlock.

Nov. 28. The manly mode of resistance adopted by the Americans, the spirited temper, yet determined conduct, so conspicuous in their resolutions, at once defeat the vile aspersions of their adversaries, and endear them to every Englishman, who has a single spark of the heavenly flame of liberty kindled in his bosom. Where is now that dastardly cowardice, where that mean submission, which the ministerial writers predicted of the Bostonians? Who cut the most despicable figure, the Selectmen of Boston, or that buckram clothed blusterer Governor Gage? The Americans have acquitted themselves like heroes, worthy of the descendents of Britons; whilst the ministerial reptiles, the footmen of government, have behaved in a most *dastardly* manner. *Bobadil Gage*, like a bloated spider, lies intrenched within a circumvallation, which his *fears* prompted him to make; not that his military prowess is to be called in question, for he waits for nothing but Lord North's commands to fire at a crow, attack a flock of sheep, or besiege a windmill.

The first language of the ensuing Parliament should be *repeal*. The American acts should be abrogated, and the Quebeck bill (framed originally in the Parliament of Paris) should be annulled with the utmost precipitancy. But the House of Commons should not stop here; they should search for the author of this papistical bill, and if they find him (like the Devil at the ear of Eve) instilling his pernicious principles into the Sovereign's mind, they should have him dragged, like another Mortimer, from the foot of the throne, that the public executioner might take measure of his neck.

It appears, by a list published of the members elected for the new Parliament, that there are 119 new members for England, seven for Wales, and thirteen for Scotland; double returns for Helston and Milborne Port; and four vacancies, viz. for Cricklade, by the death of William Earle, Esq; for Leicester, by the Hon. Thomas Noel's succeeding his father as Lord Viscount Wentworth; for Saltash, by the death of Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; and for Salop, by the death of Lord Clive.

In the Public Advertiser of yesterday, there appeared the following article of intelligence from Rome: "Within these few days several strangers have arrived here, said to *become* from North America. It is certain that they have been twice at the palace of the *Pretender*, of whom they have had a private audience, and it is whispered that they have brought him some very advantageous proposals; however, it is very much *doubted* whether he will accept them." Thus far this ingenious piece of information, which the conductor of the paper professes to give to the public "exactly in the same terms in which it was communicated." The necessity of passing a single observation on the falsity of this story is entirely superseded; its absurdity is too glaring not to stare common sense in the face, and set vulgar credulity at defiance. When the Americans make overtures to the Pretender, then may we expect to see Bute at the head of a Whiggish Administration, and Mansfield professing a veneration for *Magna Charta*.

Last week the dealers in Spanish wool raised the price of that commodity four pounds per cent. on account of the rupture between that kingdom and the Emperor of Morocco.

A certain very great northern Potentate is to reſign the crown, and to come and live in England in leſs than two years; and a certain celebrated architect has inſtructions to build a palace ſuitable for the reception of ſo great a perſonage. Adjoining to this palace, which is to be raiſed in Oxford road, is to be built a very magnificent theatre, where plays and operas will be exhibited alternately, and gratis, four times a week. The ſums neceſſary for all this expence are already veſted in our funds. The revenue to be ſpent by this retiring Sovereign, will amount to 200,000l. per ann. It is ſaid that a troop of horſe are regularly to mount guard at the new palace.

The following is an exact copy of a letter from the late celebrated Anthony Henley, to his conſtituents in a certain borough in Hampſhire, who wrote to him to oppoſe the exciſe bill.

"Gentlemen, I received yours, and am ſurpriſed at your inſolence in troubling me about the exciſe. You know what I very well know, that I bought you, and by G— I am determined to ſell you. And I know what perhaps you think I don't know. You are now ſelling yourſelves to ſomebody elſe. And I know, what you don't know, that I am buying another borough. May God's curſe light on you all. May your houſes be as open and common to all exciſe officers as your wives and daughters were to me when I ſtood for your raſcally corporation." Yours, Anthony Henley."

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 10.

Laſt Sunday night Colonel William Chriſtian arrived in town from Fincaſtle, and, we hear, brings the diſagreeable intelligence that ſome miſchievous people of Pennſylvania have been lately among the Shawaneſe, endeavouring to prejudice them againſt the Virginians, by raiſing jealouſies in their minds reſpecting the late treaty of peace, which they told the Indians Lord Dunmore had only made with them at that time for his own convenience, that he might be ready to fall upon them again in the ſpring, and totally extirpate their nation. To counteract ſuch villainous proceedings, his Excellency the Governor has ſent up one of the Shawaneſe hoſtages, under the protection of Colonel Chriſtian, to quiet the minds of his countrymen; which there is little doubt of his being able to effect, from the very kind treatment he and his companions have experienced ſince their arrival in this city.

Some little time ago, the Shawaneſe Indians applied for leave to go to the late field of battle to bury their dead (moſt part of whom they had only time to hide) and were accompanied thither by Captain Ruſſel, of Fincaſtle, who learned from the Corn Stalk (their principal headman) that he had loſt upwards of one hundred of his people in that engagement, eighty being killed on the ſpot, and a great number wounded, twenty of whom have have ſince died in the towns.

BOSTON, *February* 13.

At a meeting of the Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the county of New-London on the 30th ult. among other votes and reſolutions, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That any perſon that ſhall have any commercial connexion whatever with any of the Addreſſors to Governor Hutchinſon, or with any of the Mandamus Men, ſo called, is a violator of the true ſpirit and meaning of the Continental Reſolves, and ought to be proceeded with as a violator thereof, and inimical to his country.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 18.

A number of excellent fire arms, manufactured in this colony, have been lately brought here, and ſold; others are making in different parts of the colony, particularly a large quantity at Pawtucket.

NEW-YORK, *February* 20.

The ſhip Beulah, Capt. William M'Buſſell, arrived at the Watering Place laſt Thurſday night, in nine weeks from London, but has brought no late news. He ſpoke, Feb. 4, lat. 28, 18, lon. 71, 30, with the brig Dolphin, Hunn; and the 7th, lat. 30, 30, long. 72, 30, with the brig Kitty, James Robertſon, maſter, from Philadelphia, both for Jamaica.

Capt. M'Buſſel brought over between ſix and ſeven hundred letters.

Eaſterly winds prevailed ſo much on the coaſt of England, the latter end of November and beginning of December, that ſeveral veſſels from America that might otherwiſe have been arrived, had not the middle of December; which cauſed inſurance to riſe prodigiouſly, inſomuch that forty per cent was offered on the ſhip Britannia (formerly Capt. Van Horne) from this port for London. She ſailed from hence the beginning of October, but ſprung a leak, put back, got into Philadelphia, and ſailed again from thence the latter end of October.

On Friday laſt, at Meſſ. Sharp and Curtenius's furnace in this city, a CYLINDER was caſt for the ſteam engine of the WATER WORKS now carrying on here, being the firſt performance of the kind ever attempted in America, and allowed by judges to be extremely well executed.

Laſt Saturday his Honor our Lieut. Governor entered into the eighty eighth year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 21.

Yeſterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the province met here.

ARRIVALS. Brig Polly, M'Fadon, from Tortola; ſloop ——— Seymour, from Jamaica.

☞ The CITY WARDENS and ASSESSORS will meet at the Court Houſe on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons who may think themſelves over rated in the lamp and watch tax for the preſent year.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN capable of keeping A SET OF BOOKS, has been regularly bred to the Buſineſs, WRITES A GOOD HAND, and can be well recommended by ſeveral principal Gentlemen in this City, will engage on reaſonable Terms. Any Gentleman that wants ſuch a Perſon will pleaſe to inquire of the Printer.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. at the Corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet.

THE

POLITICAL FAMILY:

OR A

DISCOURSE

Pointing out the

RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES

Which flow from an uninterrupted Union between

GREAT BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLONIES.

By ISAAC HUNT, ESQUIRE.

NUMB. I.

If we ſtrike, we break.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

As you have obliged me by publiſhing DAPHNE, agreeable to my promiſe I incloſe you the following little piece by the ſame hand, hoping my Niece's hint may give a check to the coquetry of ſome young females in this town. Certain I am, her advice may be improved greatly to their advantage, which would give much ſatisfaction to

Your reader and friend,
MARGARET TESTY.

I'M a girl (if my glaſs and my lovers told true)
Had both beauty and ſenſe the fond ſwains to ſubdue;
But whene'er they addreſs'd me (my power to try)
All the anſwer I gave was——" Indeed, Sir, not I."

Each day I was ſure ſome new conqueſt to gain,
From the gay and polite to the ruſtical ſwain;
But their arts prov'd abortive to make me comply,
All the anſwer I gave was——" Indeed, Sir, not I."

'Mongſt the ſwains who addreſs'd me, a ſmart little youth,
Who had ſenſe and good nature, ſincerity—truth—
Vow'd if thus I perſiſted he ſurely muſt die;
Still I anſwer'd (as uſual)—" Indeed, Sir, not I."

But Damon was ſkill'd in the arts of the fair,
Soon he found what (alas!) to conceal was my care;
For the next time we met from my breaſt ſtole a ſigh!
And I fault'ringly anſwer'd——" Indeed, Sir, not I."

With a ſmile then his wiſhes the ſhepherd expreſs'd—
" Will Phillis conſent?—And ſhall Damon be bleſt?—
" Then to-morrow, my Faireſt! to church let us hie;"
D'ye think I refus'd him?——" Indeed, Sir, not I."

Since that moment, ye Gods! oh, how bleſt have I been!
Each day brings new pleaſures, and brightens the ſcene;
Take the hint, then, ye fair, nor be prudiſhly ſhy,
Leſt ye anſwer too often——" Indeed, Sir, not I."

DAPHNE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE fifth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; alſo of Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper and Lower Ferries, on Schuylkill.

THIRTY Tuns of choice UPLAND HAY to be ſold by *William Standley*, in *Market-ſtreet*.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, *Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia;*

SOME
EXPRESSIONS
OF
ANN CROWLEY,
Daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of LONDON,
During her laſt Illneſs, from the 23d of the firſt Month 1773, to the 12th of the Second Month 1774.
With an introductory TESTIMONY concerning her from the Family.

So teach us to number our Days that we may apply our Hearts unto Wiſdom, Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer in BURLINGTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, who is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has upwards of three Years to ſerve. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

Juſt Printed, Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
ROBERT AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, FRONT-STREET,

A POEM on DIVINE REVELATION;
Being an EXERCISE delivered at NASSAU HALL, September 5, 1774.
By the ſame Perſon who, on a ſimilar Occaſion, Sept. 25, 1771, delivered a ſmall Poem on
THE RISING GLORY OF AMERICA.

Lectures on the Materia Medica.

THE American Edition of theſe Lectures, by the great Doctor CULLEN, Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, will be publiſhed before the Expiration of February, 1775. This Notice is now given, that thoſe Friends to Improvements in the Art of Healing, who intend to honour the Work with their Encouragement, by Subſcription, may, without Loſs of Time, direct to ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had, lately publiſhed, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 5 Vols. Robertſon's Charles the V. 3 Vols. Hawkeſworth's New Voyage of Captain Cook, with Banks and Solander, round the World, 2 Vols. Leland's New Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 Vols. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1775. [Num. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR at twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
MIDDLING at ſeventeen Shillings per Ct.
RYE at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſix ounces three quarters.

The twopenny loaf, thirteen ounces one quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound ten ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds five ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, four pounds ſifteen ounces and an half.

Middling ditto, The penny loaf, ſeven ounces three quarters.
The twopenny ditto, fifteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound fifteen ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds fifteen ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, five pounds fourteen ounces and an half.

Rye ditto, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds five ounces and an half.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

On the IMPORTANCE *and* UTILITY *of the* BRITISH COLONIES. *From Dr.* Campbell's *Political Survey of* Britain.

IN our days, the value, utility, and importance of the Colonies, in reſpect to this iſland, have been, by the evidence of facts, put beyond all diſpute. The Britiſh inhabitants in them draw ſome of the neceſſaries, and many of the conveniencies of life, from hence. The ſupplying them with theſe is a new and very great ſource of induſtry, which, by affording employment to multitudes, cannot but have an effect in augmenting the numbers as well as contributing to the eaſe and happineſs of our people at home. The having a certain, conſtant, regular, and increaſing market for our commodities and manufactures, hath had a very viſible effect on almoſt every branch of our domeſtic trade. Beſides, as the correſpondence between us and our countrymen in theſe remote parts is carried on by ſea, this extends our navigation, and hath added amazingly to the number of our ſhipping, which is another article very advantageous and profitable to the inhabitants of Britain. At the ſame time, by raiſing and ſubſiſting numbers of hardy and experienced ſeamen, it evidently contributes to the ſupport of our naval power.

It muſt give no ſmall pleaſure to a curious and judicious inquirer to reflect upon and inveſtigate theſe points, in order to ſatisfy his own mind as to the manner in which they are brought about. It is from hence that our planters in general, their ſervants and ſlaves, are ſupplied with apparel of all kinds, with moſt ſorts of furniture, with a vaſt variety of tools and inſtruments for their ſeveral occupations, which of courſe gives buſineſs and bread to our artificers and manufacturers. The directing and collecting of theſe employs merchants, factors and their ſervants. All the trades which are connected with building, rigging, and ſupplying materials of every kind for ſhips, and fitting out ſeamen, are indebted to the ſame cauſes for their ſubſiſtence. The freight alſo, both out and at home, is a matter of great conſequence; amounting often to as much, and ſometimes more than the value of the goods. The proviſions, and other neceſſaries, conſumed by the ſeamen in theſe long voyages, with many more articles which would be tedious to enumerate, concur to promote and to reward almoſt every ſpecies of induſtry exerciſed amongſt us. All this ariſes chiefly from the difference of ſoil and climate, and from the remoteneſs of our plantations. And that theſe are not fallacious ſuggeſtions, or plauſible conjectures, the riſe of our cuſtoms, the improvement of our lands, the number of our ſhips, and the gradual increaſe of our fleets, are teſtimonies that leave us not a ſhadow of doubt; but, on the contrary, demonſtrate clearly that this repreſentation is, in all reſpects, founded on truth.

Theſe, though ſignal and ſhining advantages, as plainly conducing to the increaſing our riches and ſtrength, are far, very far, from being all the benefits that have reſulted, and continue to reſult, from our ſettlements. By the returns they make us for goods of every kind that we ſend them, we are enabled, after furniſhing our home conſumption, to manufacture and export immenſe quantities of their produce to other countries; which is a farther addition to our commerce, and ſwells not a little the profit that ariſes from it. We likewiſe receive from them many things which we formerly purchaſed from other nations at their own price, and which were frequently brought to us in their own bottoms; neither, in ſome caſes, were theſe the greateſt inconveniencies. Their inexhauſtible fiſheries are alſo pregnant with innumerable benefits. The number of our ſubjects in theſe parts has been, and may be, increaſed without danger, by permitting foreign proteſtants to ſettle in them; from whoſe ſkill and labour new improvements may, with great probability, be expected to ariſe. What conſiderably advances the value of theſe, and many more advantages that might be enumerated, is, that they are not only ſolid and permanent, but belong excluſively to Great Britain; and of which, while we retain our freedom and naval power, we never can be deprived.

Amongſt many other articles that are the produce of our colonies, and ſent from hence into other parts of the world, are tobacco, ſugar, rice, cotton, &c. to a great value, which, being the return of our own goods and manufactures, are clear gain to this nation; and to this, as moſt of them are exported in our own bottoms, we are to add the freight likewiſe, which is very conſiderable. Moſt of theſe goods, before we had plantations of our own, we bought from foreigners at very high prices; as for inſtance, Braſil ſugar at ſeven and eight pound by the hundred, tobacco from four to eight ſhillings a pound. Indigo, of which we now receive much, and are like to receive much more, from our own colonies, we ſtill purchaſe from the French and Spaniards to a large amount. What may ſerve to ſet this point in a ſtronger light is the caſe of pitch and tar, which we formerly bought from

the Swedes at what price they pleaſed to ſet upon it; and, even at this high rate, they inſiſted on ſending it in their own ſhips. At the beginning of Queen Anne's war, we found ourſelves in ſo precarious a ſtate with reſpect to theſe commodities, ſo neceſſary for our Navy, that Dr. Robinſon, afterwards Biſhop of London, then our Miniſter at the court of Sweden, recommended the procuring them from our colonies upon any terms. This produced a bounty for the obtaining them, and that ſoon brought them, not only at a third part of what we had paid for them to Sweden, but alſo in ſuch quantities as enables us to export them to the Straits, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Bremen, and Hamburgh. Upon the ſame principle, we have ſince, by the ſame means, obtained great quantities of iron; and in time are likely to draw all our naval ſtores from our own ſettlements.

From this ſketch of the emoluments flowing from our plantations, it is inconteſtably evident, that they have contributed greatly to increaſe our induſtry, and of courſe our riches; to extend the commerce, to augment the naval power, and conſequently to maintain the grandeur, and ſupport the proſperity, of the mother country.

To the KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY in COUNCIL, the HUMBLE PETITION and MEMORIAL of the ASSEMBLY of JAMAICA. [Voted in Aſſembly on the 28th of December, 1774.]

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of Jamaica, having taken into our conſideration the preſent critical ſtate of the Colonies, humbly approach the throne, to aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt dutiful regard to your Royal Perſon and Family, and our attachment to, and reliance on, our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, founded on the moſt ſolid and durable baſis the continued enjoyment of our perſonal rights, and the ſecurity of our properties.

That weak and feeble as this Colony is from its very ſmall number of white inhabitants, and its peculiar ſituation from the incumbrance of more than two hundred thouſand ſlaves, it cannot be ſuppoſed that we now intend, or ever could have intended reſiſtance to Great Britain.

That this Colony has never, by riots, or other violent meaſures oppoſed, or permitted an act of reſiſtance againſt any law impoſed on us by Great Britain, though always truly ſenſible of our juſt rights, and of the pernicious conſequences, both to the parent and infant ſtate, with which ſome of them muſt be attended; always relying with the moſt implicit confidence, on the juſtice and paternal tenderneſs of your Majeſty, even to the moſt feeble and diſtant of your ſubjects, and depending that when your Majeſty, and your Parliament ſhould have maturely conſidered and deliberated on the claims of Great Britain and her Colonies, every cauſe of diſſatisfaction would be removed.

That juſtly alarmed with the approaching horrors of an unnatural conteſt between Great Britain and her Colonies, in which the moſt dreadful calamities to this iſland, and the inevitable deſtruction of the ſmall ſugar colonies are involved; and excited by their apprehenſion, as well as by our affection for our fellow ſubjects both in Great Britain and the Colonies, we implore your Majeſty's favourable reception of this our humble petition and memorial, as well on behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, the good people of this iſland, as on behalf of all other your Majeſty's ſubjects, the Coloniſts of America; but eſpecially thoſe who labour at preſent under the heavy weight of your Majeſty's diſpleaſure, for whom we entreat to be admitted as humble ſuitors; that we may not, at ſo important a criſis, be wanting to contribute our ſincere and well meant, however ſmall endeavours, to heal thoſe diſorders, which may otherwiſe terminate in the deſtruction of the empire.

That as we conceive it neceſſary for this purpoſe to enter into the different claims of Great Britain and her Colonies, we beg leave to place it in the royal mind as the firſt eſtabliſhed principle of the conſtitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake of the legiſlation of their country, and that no laws can affect them, but ſuch as receive their aſſent, given by themſelves, or their repreſentatives; and it follows therefore, that no one part of your Majeſty's Engliſh ſubjects either can, or ever could, legiſlate for any other part.

That the ſettlers of the firſt Colonies, but eſpecially thoſe of the elder Colonies of North America, as well as the conquerors of this iſland, were a part of the Engliſh people in every reſpect equal to them, and poſſeſſed of every right and privilege at the time of their emigration, which the people of England were poſſeſſed of, and irrefragably, to that great right of conſenting to the laws which ſhould bind them, in all caſes whatſoever; and who emigrating at firſt in ſmall numbers, when they might have been oppreſſed, ſuch rights and privileges were conſtantly guarantied by the Crown, to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated, and were confirmed by many repeated ſolemn engagements, made public by proclamation, under the faith of which, they did actually emigrate and conquer: That therefore, the people of England, had no rights, power, or privilege, to give to the emigrants; as theſe were, at the time of their emigration, poſſeſſed of all ſuch rights equally with themſelves.

That the Peers of England were poſſeſſed of very eminent, and diſtinguiſhed privileges in their own right, as a branch of Legiſlation, a Court of Juſtice in the dernier reſort, for all appeals from the people, and in the firſt inſtance, for all cauſes inſtituted by the repreſentatives of the people; but that it does not appear that they ever conſidered themſelves as acting in ſuch capacities for the Colonies, the Peers having never to this day, heard or determined the cauſes of the Coloniſts in appeal, in which it ever was, and is their duty to ſerve the ſubjects within the realm.

That from what has been ſaid, it appears that the Emigrants could receive nothing from either the Peers or the people; the former being unable to communicate their priviledges, and the latter on no more than an equal footing with themſelves, but that with the King it was far otherwiſe; the royal prerogative as now annexed to, and belonging to the Crown, being totally independent of the people, who cannot invade, add to, or diminiſh it, nor reſtrain or invalidate thoſe legal grants, which the prerogative hath a juſt right to give, and hath very liberally given for the encouragement of coloniization; to ſome Colonies it granted almoſt all the royal powers of government, which they hold and enjoy at this day; but to none of them did it grant leſs, than to the firſt conquerors of this iſland, in whoſe favour it is declared by a royal proclamation, "That they ſhall have the ſame priviledges to all intents and purpoſes as the free born ſubjects of England."

That to uſe the name, or authority of the people of the parent ſtate, to take away, or render ineffectual, the legal grants of the Crown to the Coloniſts, is deluſive, and deſtroys that confidence, which the people have ever had and ought to have, of the moſt ſolemn royal grants in their favour, and renders unſtable and inſecure thoſe very rights and privileges which prompted their emigration.

That our Coloniſts and your Petitioners having the moſt implicit confidence in the royal faith pledged to them in the moſt ſolemn manner, by your Predeceſſors, reſted ſatisfied with their different portions of the royal grants, and having been bred from their infancy, to venerate the name of Parliament, a word ſtill dear to the heart of every Briton, and conſidered as the palladium of Liberty, and the great ſource from whence their own is derived, received the ſeveral acts of Parliament of England, and Great Britain for the regulation of the trade of the Colonies, as the ſalutary precautions of a prudent Father, for the proſperity of a wide extended Family; and that in this light we received them, without a thought of queſtioning the right, the whole tenor of our conduct, will demonſtrate, for above one hundred years.

That though we received theſe regulations of trade from our fellow ſubjects of England, and Great Britain, ſo advantageous to us as Coloniſts, as Engliſhmen and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them a power of legiſlating for us, far leſs that of deſtroying us and our children, by diveſting us of all rights and property.

That with reluctance we have been drawn from the proſecution of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement, a plan almoſt carried into execution, for enſlaving the Colonies, founded, as we conceive, on a claim of Parliament to bind the Colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

Your humble Petitioners have for ſeveral years with deep and ſilent ſorrow, lamented this unreſtrained exerciſe of legiſlative power; ſtill hoping, from the interpoſition of their Sovereign, to avert that laſt and greateſt of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject ſtate of ſlavery, by having an arbitrary government eſtabliſhed in the Colonies, for the very attempting of which, a Miniſter of your Predeceſſor was impeached by a Houſe of Commons.

With like ſorrow do we find the Popiſh religion eſtabliſhed by Law, which by treaty was only to be tolerated.

That the moſt eſſential rights of the Colonies have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your Majeſty, by men not entitled to ſuch a power.

That the murder of the Coloniſts hath been encouraged by another Act, diſſallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage; and that fleets and armies have been ſent to enforce thoſe dreadful laws.

We therefore in this deſperate extremity, moſt humbly beg leave, to approach the Throne, to declare to your Majeſty, that our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, and conſequently their repreſentatives, the Houſe of Commons, have not a right as we truſt we have ſhewn, to legiſlate for the Colonies; and that your Petitioners and the Coloniſts are not, nor ought to be bound by any other laws, than ſuch as they have themſelves aſſented to, and are not diſallowed by your Majeſty.

Your Petitioners do therefore make this claim and demand from their Sovereign, as guarantee of their juſt rights, on the faith and confidence of which, they have ſettled, and continue to reſide in theſe diſtant parts of the empire, that no laws ſhall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as Coloniſts, Engliſhmen, or Britons.

That your petitioners fully ſenſible of the great advantages that have ariſen from the regulation of trade in general, prior to the year 1760, as well to Great Britain and her Colonies, as to your Petitioners in particular, and being anxiouſly deſirous of increaſing the good effects of theſe laws, as well as to remove an obſtacle which is new in our Government, and could not have exiſted on the principles of our Conſtitution, as it hath ariſen from colonization, we do declare for ourſelves and the good people of this Iſland, that we freely conſent to the operation of ſuch Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as are limited to the regulation of our external commerce only, and the ſole object of which, is the mutual advantage of Great Britain and her Colonies.

We, your Petitioners, do therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed, as the common parent of your ſubjects, to become a mediator between your European and American ſubjects, and to conſider the latter, however far removed from your royal preſence, as equally entitled to your protection, and the benefit of the Engliſh conſtitution, the deprivation of which, muſt diſſolve that dependence on the parent ſtate, which it is our glory to acknowledge, whilſt enjoying thoſe rights under her protection; but ſhould this bond of union be ever deſtroyed, and the Coloniſts reduced to conſider themſelves as tributaries to Britain, they muſt ceaſe to venerate her as an affectionate parent.

We beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that it is our earneſt prayer to Almighty Providence, to preſerve your Majeſty in all happineſs, proſperity and honor, and that there never may be wanting one of your illuſtrious Line, to tranſmit the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution, to the lateſt poſterity, and to reign in the hearts of a loyal, grateful and affectionate people.

L O N D O N, *November* 29.

The farcical mummery of ſtate is now become ſo diſguſting to the ſenſible, and obnoxious to the good, that the one behold it with ſuperlative contempt, the other with extreme abhorrence. Of what avails the meeting of a *new* Parliament, when we ſuſpect the *influence* through which the members have been choſen? Of what avails the farce of diviſion, when a numerous majority are ready at the Miniſter's command to vote away the ſalvation of the human ſpecies? Is there more of *good* to be expected from this Parliament than the laſt? If ſome of thoſe iniquitous edicts which were paſſed by the late Houſe of Commons ſhould be *repealed*, the preſervation of the Miniſter's head, not a regard for the intereſts of this country, will dictate the repeal. If a *change of men* ſhould for certain ſtate reaſons, be thought adviſeable, there is not the leaſt degree of probability that, in a reign like this, *a change of meaſures* ſhould take place, yet the one, without the other, would be ſhow without ſubſtance. Is any thing to be expected from the parties in oppoſition? *Lord Chatham* is the *only* man whoſe towering genius ſoars to the intellectual ſun, and finds an univerſe of too ſmall circumference for his vaſt mind to range in. Is there a chance that *Lord Chatham* ſhould be Miniſter? Not until this country ſhall be ingulphed in perdition, then, as to the laſt refuge from deſpair, will the people fly to *Lord Chatham* for political ſalvation. The advice of a ſkilful Phyſician is ſeldom taken until empirics have endangered the life of the patient, a *Jacobite junćto* muſt firſt deſtroy the commerce, abridge the liberty, leſſen the dignity, and overturn the juriſprudence of England, before the King's *ſtubborn virtue* will be prevailed on to ſeparate himſelf from the enemies of his crown. There ſeems, however one conſolation left; the King's *friends* wither like autumnal leaves, they drop off apace, they die, though not by the hands of public juſtice, DYSON's putrid remains are about to furniſh rich manure for a churchyard ſoil; the *owl* (ſignificant emblem of his *ſprightly* genius) will ſhortly *perch* on his tombſtone, and mope as chief mourner over his ſolitary virtues. BUTE, indeed, ſtill *ſkulks* in a corner of life's theatre, and JENKINSON, his footman, yet puts manhood to the bluſh, by wearing its *form*; but BRADSHAW found the friendſhip of his

gracious maſter ſo inſupportable that he preferred *ſuicide* to the intimacy, and cut his throat to get honourably rid of the connexion.

On ſeeing a young lady weep at reading Clariſſa.

IF from the fictious tender tale
The generous tear oft falls,
What wounds that gentle heart muſt feel,
When truth for pity calls!
Should diſappointment goad our breaſt,
Or ills which life endures,
Happy the man, whom Heaven has bleſt
With ſympathy like yours.

BOSTON, *February* 16.

The Lively frigate of war is lately ſtationed at Marblehead, in order to harraſs and impreſs the ſeafaring inhabitants of that town. It is ſaid to be by order of Admiral Greaves, in conſequence of the miſconduct of his purſer, John Williams, who had two boxes conſigned him in the ſhip Champion, Capt. Fellows, which arrived there from Great Britain between the firſt of December laſt, and February inſtant. Theſe packages, agreeable to the Continental Aſſociation, ought to have been reſhipped, or delivered to the committee of inſpection for ſale, or to be ſtored during the continuance of the aſſociation, but inſtead hereof Williams utterly refuſed to comply with the aſſociation, and with ſome other inferior officers of the navy demanded the boxes, alledging that they contained candles for Admiral Greaves. The Committee, as well as the town, thought the doings of the Continent too important to be thus treated by a common purſer, and the matter was ſo regulated that the candles were detained, until application was made to the Committee in the name of the purſer, for ſelling the ſame, and the aſſociation was fully complied with. For this inſtance of fidelity in the committee and town, is that community, conſiſting of about ſeven thouſand inhabitants moſtly dependant on trade and navigation, thus arbitrarily treated; which muſt convince the American Colonies, that had they not nobly reſolved to maintain and defend their rights and liberties, the moſt inſignificant officers of the crown would have been authoriſed and encouraged to inſult them. The crew of the Lively are not ſuffered to land by the inhabitants of Marblehead, who ſeem determined to defend themſelves againſt theſe unjuſtifiable proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, Jan. 18.

"The French tranſlations of the addreſs to the inhabitants of this country, which were ordered by the Congreſs to be ſent here, are not yet come to hand; but there has been a tranſlation made at Quebec, and manuſcript copies of it handed about among the French Bourgeois (our Printer dares not publiſh any thing of that nature) but they have been ſo little accuſtomed to ſpeak or think on ſubjects of that kind, and are ſo much afraid of giving the ſmalleſt offence to government, that they will avoid taking any part in the matter. The Nobleſſe enter very ſanguinely into the ſcheme of raiſing troops, but the prieſts, we are well aſſured, diſapprove of it. The greateſt part of the Nobleſſe reſide in this diſtrict, and upwards of fifty of them are now gone down to Quebec, to pay their reſpects to the Governor, and attend a ball uſually given by Government on the Queen's birth-night. They expect to come back with commiſſions in their pockets, but our Governor has not yet received his inſtructions. Wheat, owing to the great orders laſt year, is extravagantly high, nothing leſs then three ſhillings and nine pence, equal to five ſhillings and three pence Pennſylvania currency for our buſhel. We would be glad to know whether the reſolve of the Congreſs will be adhered to, in dropping connexion with us unleſs we come into their meaſures. In this caſe, we muſt order ſhipping from England. We have never exported more than 10,000 buſhels of flax ſeed in a year; the ſmall quantity exported is owing to the low price, being often at two ſhillings and two ſhillings and ſix pence. This year it has been as high as five ſhillings and ſix pence, and if before ſpring the people are aſſured of a good price, there will be 100,000 buſhels raiſed in this province, or even more."

The following calculation, taken from a liſt of the Poll Tax for the year 1767, may give the reader an idea of the importance of the iſland of Jamaica, to the kingdom of Great Britain. 68,160 Hogſheads, 7,029 Tierces and Barrels of Sugar. 12,142 Puncheons of Rum. 10,545 Piemento, 1,947 Cotton, Packages. 5,031 Bags and Caſks of Ginger. 15,328 Planks of Mahogany. 190,914 Negroes. 137,773 Cattle. 369 Cattle, 235 Water, 44 Wind, Mills. 647 Sugar Plantations. 3,212 Tons of Fuſtick and Logwood.

On Friday, the 28th of January, the following Gentlemen were choſen Members of the American Philoſophical Society.

The Marquis de Condoreet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

M. Daubenton, junior, Keeper and Demonſtrator of the King's Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Paris.

L'abbe Raynal, L'abbe Rozier, M. Macquair, M. Le Roux, M. Lavoiſſier, M. J. B. Dubourg, of Paris.

Captain Holland, Surveyor General of the Northren Diſtrict in North America.

Dr. Adams, of Barbados.

Laſt night about eight o'clock, as three men were going quietly along Fourth-ſtreet, near Appletree-alley, they were inſulted by ſeveral Perſons, upon which a quarrel enſued, when one of the injured party was killed on the ſpot, and another ſeverely bruiſed. The body of the deceaſed being examined, it was imagined he died in an apoplectic fit, which was occaſioned by a violent blow he received on the left ſide of his head; and one of his ſides was very much bruiſed. The perſons concerned in this unhappy affair were this day committed to priſon.

The General Aſſembly for the colony of Connecticut are to meet at New-Haven the ſecond of March next.

The General Aſſembly of Maryland is farther prorogued to the 27th of March, by proclamation.

Yeſterday the brig Nancy, Taylor, arrived from Barbados.

Loan Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1775.

IN order to prevent Diſappointments to thoſe, who may deſire to borrow Money from the Loan Office of the Province of Pennſylvania, the TRUSTEES hereby give Notice that the whole Sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, which by Law was directed to be emitted upon Loan, is now entirely let out.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1775. [Num. 15.

GRENADA, *Auguſt* 18.

YESTERDAY came on before Alexander Middleton, Eſq; Judge Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty, the examination of Henry Lenard, Charles Ingerſol, and Thomas Sawyer, concerning an act of piracy committed on board the ſloop Hannah, belonging to Mr. Oliver Bowen, merchant, at Savannah in Georgia.

It appeared by the examinations, that on the firſt day of June laſt, the ſaid ſloop ſailed from Cape Ann for Demarara, with a cargo of lumber, under the command of Capt. William Barber, having on board Samuel Hendley, ſon of Mr. Henry Hendley, living at Wheeler's Point, in Boſton, as Mate, the ſaid Henry Lenard, Charles Ingerſol, and Thomas Sawyer, as mariners, and Samuel Browne, as cook. That on the 23d of the ſaid month of June, about four o'clock in the afternoon, in latitude 29° as the Mate was upon the ſtern ſtriking at a dolphin, Browne threw him overboard, and upon the Captain's hearing the cry of murder, he came upon deck, and finding the Mate overboard threw out a plank for his aſſiſtance, and in ſo doing was thrown overboard alſo by the ſaid Browne. That Lenard attempted to put the helm down, and put out the boat for the aſſiſtance of the Captain and mate, but was prevented from doing either by Browne and Sawyer, who brought up a caſe bottle of rum, drank to each other, and ſeemed well pleaſed with what they had done, and notwithſtanding the cries and intreaties of the Captain and Mate, would not put about the veſſel, or give them any aſſiſtance. Some days after this, they filled up new articles for the veſſel, Browne aſſuming the name of the owner, Sawyer that of the Captain, and Ingerſol that of the Mate, and proceeded on their voyage to this iſland, where they paſſed by thoſe names until this horrid affair was diſcovered, and we are informed, that what gave riſe to the diſcovery was comparing the ſigning of the receipt for the ſloop and cargo, which had been ſold to Bartlet, Campbell and Bartlet, with the ſigning of the regiſter.

NASSAU, *(New Providence) October* 25.

His Excellency Governor Shirley, his Lady and family, ſailed from hence to his government of Dominica, on Friday the 14th inſtant, in the ſhip Charming Betſey. He was accompanied to the water ſide by his Excellency Governor Browne, and waited on by the Council; the militia were under arms, and the ſtreet through which he paſſed was crowded with people, fervently praying for his and his worthy family's health and happineſs; nor was any inſtance of affection, that could be ſhewn by a grateful colony, omitted on the occaſion.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia) January* 18.

This day the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, Baronet, Governor in Chief, &c. was pleaſed to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

Honorable Gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,

THIS being the firſt opportunity that has offered in General Aſſembly, I muſt not omit acquainting you, that in conſequence of the petition of both Houſes, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to direct that if this Province ſhould be engaged in an actual Indian war, we ſhould have every proper ſuccour and protection; and I was ordered to apply to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America for that purpoſe, who had received directions thereupon.

The alarming ſituation of American affairs at this juncture, makes it highly neceſſary for me to ſay ſomething to you on the ſubject, and it is with the utmoſt concern that I ſee, by every account, all the Colonies to the northward of us as far as Nova Scotia in a general ferment, and ſome of them in ſuch a ſtate as makes me ſhudder when I think of the conſequence which it is moſt probable will ſoon befal them. The unhappy diſputes with the Mother Country are now become of the moſt ſerious nature, and I am much afraid the very extraordinary and violent meaſures adopted and purſued, will not only prevent a reconciliation, but may involve all America in the moſt dreadful calamities.

Gentlemen, I think myſelf very happy in having it in my power to ſay that this Province is hitherto clear, and I much hope, by your prudent conduct, will remain ſo. Be not led away by the voices and opinions of men of overheated ideas; conſider coolly and ſenſibly of the terrible conſequences which may attend adopting reſolutions and meaſures expreſsly contrary to law and hoſtile to the Mother Country, eſpecially at ſo late a ſeaſon, when we may almoſt daily expect to hear the determination of Great Britain on the matters in diſpute, and therefore I conceive can anſwer no purpoſe but that of throwing the Province into confuſion, and I tremble at the apprehenſion of what may be the reſolution and declaration of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the people in ſome parts of America.

You may be advocates for liberty, ſo am I, but in a conſtitutional and legal way. You, Gentlemen, are Legiſlators, and let me intreat you to take care how you give a ſanction to trample upon law and government, and be aſſured it is an indiſputable truth, that where there is no law, there can be no liberty. It is the due courſe of law and ſupport of government which only can inſure to you the enjoyment of your lives, your liberty, and your eſtates, and do not catch at the ſhadow and loſe the ſubſtance; I exhort you not to ſuffer yourſelves to be drawn in to involve this Province in the diſtreſſes of thoſe who may have offended; we are in a very different ſituation, and on a very different footing from the other Colonies. Do not conſider me as ſpeaking to you merely as the King's Governor of this Province; as ſuch, Gentlemen, it is certainly my duty to ſupport his Majeſty's juſt right and authority, and to preſerve peace and good order within my government, and to contribute, as much as poſſible, towards the proſperity and happineſs of the Province and people. Believe me when I tell you, I am at this time actuated by farther motives than ſhow only of diſcharging my duty as the King's Governor; I have lived amongſt and preſided over you upwards of fourteen years, and have other feelings; I have a real and affectionate regard for the people, and it grieves me to think that a Province, which I have been ſo long in, and which I have ſeen nurtured by the Crown at a vaſt expence to the Mother Country, and grow up from mere infancy, from next to nothing, to a conſiderable degree of maturity and opulence, ſhould, by the imprudence and raſhneſs

of ſome inconſiderate people, be plunged into a ſtate of diſtreſs and ruin. We have been moſt happy in, I hope, avoiding Scylla; and let me, in the ſtrongeſt terms, conjure you to ſteer clear of Charybdis.

It is a moſt melancholy and diſagreeable ſubject, and therefore I ſhall avoid making any obſervations on the reſolutions adopted by the other Colonies, but hope that through your prudence and regard for the welfare and happineſs of the Province, of yourſelves, and of your poſterity, none will be entered into here. The ſtrongeſt reaſons operate againſt it, and, as they muſt occur to every conſiderate perſon, I ſhall not mention any.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The very dangerous and critical ſituation of our affairs with the Creek Indians, laſt ſpring, prevented your going on the neceſſary buſineſs of the province at that time; I therefore hope and depend that, agreeable to your addreſs to me of the 12th of March, 1774, you will now take the ſeveral matters formerly recommended to you into conſideration, and proceed thereupon with that ſerious attention they require, and to which I ſhall only add, that in order to preſerve, and continue to us, peace and quietneſs with the Indians, it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary that a law ſhould be framed to regulate ſome matters relative to the Indian trade and tranſactions in the Indian country, to prevent encroachments and treſpaſſes on the lands and hunting grounds of the Indians, and other irregularities and abuſes being committed, by hunters and other diſorderly people, both within and without the ſettlements; and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend a reviſal of a bill relative to Indian affairs, which was before the Houſe of Aſſembly in the year 1769, in which I am perſuaded you will find ſome clauſes that may be moſt uſeful and ſalutary to the province.

I have ordered the Treaſurer to lay all the public accounts before you, and will very ſoon ſend you an eſtimate of the uſual and neceſſary ſupplies ſince the laſt tax.

JAMES WRIGHT.

In the UPPER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY, January 18, 1775. *A* MESSAGE *to the* COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

This Houſe having taken into ſerious conſideration thoſe matters mentioned by his Excellency in his Speech to both Houſes, reſpecting the preſent alarming ſtate of the unhappy diſputes between Great Britain and the Colonies, and conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare and ſafety of both, is therefore deſirous of having a free conference with your Houſe thereon, in hopes of being able to fix on ſuch a plan of conduct as may reaſonably be expected will prove conducive to the obtaining the great point which every true friend to America hath or ought to have only in view, to wit, that of ſecuring to its inhabitants, on a clear, ſolid, and permanent footing, all the rights and privileges to which, as Britiſh ſubjects, they are entitled, on the principles of the conſtitution.

For however warmly this houſe may and doth condemn the violent and ill judged meaſures purſued by ſome of the other provinces, which they conceive have an evident tendency to widen the breach between Great Britain and the Colonies, and may involve all America in a ſcene of the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery, yet it is the ſincere wiſh of this houſe, as far as in their power, to ſee every obſtacle removed, which may interrupt a cordial and laſting union with the Mother Country, or obſtruct or prevent his Majeſty's American ſubjects from enjoying all the conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, and will therefore cheerfully join in purſuing ſuch meaſures as will at once teſtify loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a firm attachment to the Britiſh conſtitution, and a warm and proper regard to the rights and liberties of America.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South Carolina) Nov.* 25.

His Majeſty's ſloop Savage, Capt. Bremedge, arrived on her ſtation at New Providence, the 5th of this month, from Boſton, Virginia and North Carolina. The ſame day Lieut. Grant, in his Majeſty's armed ſchooner St. John, carried into New Providence the ſloop Liberty, John Haycroft maſter, belonging to Alexandria in Virginia, ſeized at Turk's Iſland, with thirty-five caſks of foreign ſugar, landed there and ſhipped again in the ſaid ſloop without paying the duty.

The SPEECH of his Honor WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid province, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY met at Charleſtown, on Tueſday, January 24th, 1775.

Honorable Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I HAVE nothing in command from the King to lay before you, or relative to the late apprehenſions of a war with the Creek Indians, but that they have made ſatisfaction for the outrages committed in Georgia laſt winter, and that peace, trade and confidence are re-eſtabliſhed with them. As this is the uſual ſeaſon of the year for deſpatching the public buſineſs in General Aſſembly, I recommend to you to revive and continue ſuch of our laws as are expired, or near expiring, which have been found neceſſary and beneficial in preſerving the good order and tranquillity, and promoting the proſperity of the province. During the courſe of your ſitting, I ſhall not fail to propoſe any matters, as occaſion may require, which appear to me to merit your attention.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The public faith of this province is ſo fundamentally engaged to maintain ſeveral branches of our eſtabliſhments, at preſent ſupported out of the produce of the General Duty Fund, that I cannot admit of the leaſt doubt with myſelf of your paying the earlieſt and ſtricteſt attention to prevent a riſk of any failure therein. I ſhall order the Joint Public Treaſurers to lay before you the accounts of the public debts incurred during the laſt year, and deſire you to make effectual proviſion for the ſame.

Honorable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

A warm ſenſe of my duty to the King, and zeal for the ſervice of this, his Majeſty's Province, ever guide and animate my actions. Happy ſhall I be, under ſuch auſpicious direction, to concur with you in any meaſures, which, after mature deliberation, ſhall be thought neceſſary to promote the welfare of this country.

January 24th, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honorable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid Province.*

The HUMBLE ADDRESS *of the* UPPER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, beg leave to return thanks to your Honour, for your ſpeech delivered yeſterday to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Fully convinced of what importance it is to this country to maintain a good correſpondence with the neighbouring Indians, we moſt heartily rejoice that the ſatisfaction made by the Creek Nation, for the outrages by them committed in Georgia, has re-eſtabliſhed peace, trade and confidence with that people, and happily put an end to all apprehenſions of a war with them.

The proſperity of the province, and the preſervation of tranquillity and good order, are objects of the higheſt importance and moſt general concern. Your Honor may reſt aſſured, that points, ſo eſſential to the public happineſs, cannot fail to excite all our diligence and zeal; and that nothing ſhall be wanting on our parts, to revive and continue ſuch temporary laws as, from experience, have been found beneficial or neceſſary for the important purpoſes to which they relate.

Satisfied as we are, that from long experience in government, your Honor has acquired a thorough knowledge of the true intereſts of this country, we beg leave to aſſure you, that ſuch matters as you think proper, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, to propoſe to us, ſhall be treated with every poſſible mark of attention and reſpect.

Actuated by the ſame principles of loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, that animate your Honor, and inſpired with the like zeal for the welfare of this his province, we ſhall be ready, upon all occaſions, moſt heartily to concur with you in every meaſure which may tend to the Honor of the King, and to advance the intereſt and happineſs of his ſubjects in this province.

By order of the Houſe. THOMAS SKOTTOWE.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, January 25, 1775.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I GIVE you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The readineſs you are pleaſed to expreſs of paying attention to the matters I already have or hereafter may recommend to you, of giving your concurrence to any meaſures that may tend to the honor of the King, and advance the intereſt and happineſs of this province, becomes loyal ſubjects and good citizens, and is very acceptable to me.

January 26th, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honorable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majeſty's Colony of South Carolina.*

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *of the ſaid Province.*

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, return your Honour our thanks for your ſpeech delivered in General Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt.

We are unable to expreſs our ſurprize and concern at your Honor's informing us, that you have nothing in command from the King to lay before us, eſpecially as our Agent had long ago acquainted our Speaker, that the additional inſtruction which has ſo often been complained of and remonſtrated againſt, had been withheld in the inſtructions made out to the new appointed Governor. This cruel neglect, as well of your Honor, as of this Colony, we cannot but conſider as an aggravation of the many oppreſſive acts of the preſent miniſtry; indeed it leaves little room to hope that our deliberations will be of much advantage to the Colony, as all the former obſtructions to public buſineſs ſeem to remain in full force.

We are glad to hear that peace is reſtored between the Colony of Georgia and the Creek Indians, and hope that it is eſtabliſhed on ſuch juſt and equitable terms as can alone inſure its continuance.

We aſſure your Honor, that we are met with the moſt ſincere and hearty diſpoſition to promote the public good, that we will take it into immediate conſideration what laws ought to be revived and continued, and ſhall always pay due regard to your Honor's recommendation.

Your Honor may depend that the Repreſentatives of the people are, as they always have been, diſpoſed to make the neceſſary proviſion for the payment of the debts, and ſupport of the public credit, and that they will adopt ſuch meaſures, for thoſe good purpoſes, as appear to them moſt effectual and moſt conſiſtent with the intereſt of the Colony.

While duty to the King, and zeal for the ſervice of this Colony, guide and animate your Honor's actions, the utmoſt aſſiſtance and ſupport of the Houſe will be due, and ſhall never be wanting, to your Honor.

By order of the Houſe.

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker,

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 26th of January 1775.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

I RETURN you my thanks for this addreſs, which aſſures me that you are come together with ſincere and hearty diſpoſitions to promote the public good, which I hope, by your prudent conduct, will be happily obtained.

It is my duty to conform with punctuality to the King's inſtructions, and I confide in his Majeſty's wiſdom, that when he ſhall be pleaſed to have any variation made in thoſe with which I am at preſent inſtructed his Royal pleaſure will be tranſmitted to me by his Miniſters in the moſt proper time and manner.

January 26th, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. at the Corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet.

THE

POLITICAL FAMILY:

OR A

DISCOURSE

Pointing out the

RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES

Which flow from an uninterrupted Union between

GREAT BRITAIN and her AMERICAN COLONIES.

By ISAAC HUNT, ESQUIRE.

NUMB. I.

If we ſtrike, we break.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN capable of keeping A SET OF BOOKS, has been regularly bred to the Buſineſs, WRITES A GOOD HAND, and can be well recommended by ſeveral principal Gentlemen in this City, will engage on reaſonable Terms. Any Gentleman that wants ſuch a Perſon will pleaſe to inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 25.

Laſt evening, agreeable to the appointment of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the *Anniverſary Oration* was delivered at the College by Mr. RITTENHOUSE, before a crouded and moſt reſpectable audience; among which were his Honor the Governor, the honorable Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly; the Vicepreſidents, other Officers and Members of the Society, and many other Gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction.

The topic was aſtronomy, which was treated in that accurate, ſublime and maſterly manner, which might have been expected from the celebrated inventor of the AMERICAN ORRERY; and the whole was enlivened with beautifnl digreſſions, and benevolent moral reflexions drawn from the ſubject, which gave univerſal ſatisfaction.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of North Carolina, which ſtood prorogued to the 14th of this inſtant, is farther prorogued by his Excellency Governor Martin to the 27th of March next.

We learn from Kingſton, Jamaica, that in a gale of wind, at Montego Bay, on the 8th of January, the Brig Betſey, Capt. Yorke, from this port, parted her anchor, drove on a reef of rocks, and is irrecoverably loſt. The ſame evening the Britannia's boat overſet, and one of the people drowned.

Yeſterday arrived the Peggy, Malcolm, and brig Patty, Rawlins, from Antigua; brig Adrian, Duncan, from St. Croix; brig Charleſtown Packet, Wright, from South Carolina; and brig King George, Shewell, from Hiſpaniola.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1*ſt*, *will be Publiſhed*,
Containing a great Variety of ORIGINIAL PIECES,
Both INTERESTING and ENTERTAINING,

NUMBER II. of the

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,
OR
AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM,

For FEBRUARY 1775.

(Price *One Shilling* Pennſylvania Currency, or *Thirteen Shillings* per Year, including the Supplement.)

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Publiſhed by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet.

THE PUBLISHER claims no other merit to himſelf, in this work, than that of ſerving the public with reputation and honor. The large and daily increaſing liſt of ſubſcribers, together with the favours of the able and ingenious, are the ſupports by which he is enabled to proſecute the plan. He acknowledges, with gratitude and pleaſure, the aſſiſtance and encouragement he has already met with, and ſo far as indefatigable induſtry can contribute towards the improvement of the work, he aſſures the public that none ſhall be wanting on his part—And as he is ambitious, not only to *equal*, but to EXCEL every former attempt of this kind; he will be glad to have any defect pointed out, or any aſſiſtance given that may add to the growing reputation of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

☞ This Number will be embelliſhed with two COPPER PLATES neatly engraven.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was afflicted with ſore and diſtreſſing ſickneſs, which occaſioned pains and ſwellings in his legs, and turned to ſuch bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the aſſiſtance of two people. Under this miſerable condition he applied for relief to ſeveral of the ableſt phyſicians of this city, and, after their uſing the beſt means they could, he was left in a moſt miſerable condition, ſo that it was with great difficulty he could get acroſs the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakneſs of his knees was ſo great that they could not ſupport his body, beſides ſeveral bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which was looked upon, by moſt that ſaw him, incurable; for he was ſo emaciated that he had but a ſmall quantity of fleſh on his bones; and he continued in this helpleſs condition for the ſpace of two years, and he quite deſpaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his ſon in the family where he lived to be innoculated for the ſmall-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and underſtood how many able and ſkilful phyſicians and ſurgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the uſe of his means he found relief beyond his moſt ſanguine hopes. That ſome time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a ſtick in his hand, to ſee his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a ſtick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the bleſſing of God, is reſtored to as good a ſtate of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775.

THOMAS PYNES.

We the ſubſcribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the caſe and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Dr. George Weed, as witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775.

RICHARD KNOWLES,
MARY KNOWLES,
REBECCAH BARRY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, who is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has upwards of three Years to ſerve. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1775. [Num. 16.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at Cambridge, Feb.* 9, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Friends and Fellow Sufferers,

WHEN a people intitled to that freedom, which your anceſtors have nobly preſerved, as the richeſt inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppreſſion, and trampled on by the mercileſs feet of tyranny, reſiſtance is ſo far from being criminal, that it becomes the Chriſtian and ſocial duty of each individual.

While you ſee the lives of your fellow men, in other nations, ſported with and deſtroyed, and their eſtates confiſcated by their Prince, only to gratify the caprice, ambition, or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the higheſt gratitude to the Supreme Being, for his having placed you under ſuch a form of government as, when duly adminiſtered, gives the meaneſt peaſant the ſame ſecurity in his life and property, as his Sovereign has in his crown.

The conſtitution of government ſecures to each one, ſubject thereto, ſuch an entire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his induſtry, that they cannot be taken from him without his perſonal or repreſentative conſent; and as the evidence of entire property ariſes from the uncontroulable power of diſpoſing, when your eſtates ſhall be brought into ſuch a ſituation or under ſuch a form of govcrnment as that they can be diſpoſed of, or granted by perſons who are by no means accountable to you therefor, you ceaſe to have any thing more than a licenſed and precarious property in them.

Notwithſtanding theſe principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended at the expence of much blood and treaſure, by your Britiſh anceſtors, who have ever been ſeriouſly alarmed at the leaſt infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the Houſe of Commons there, over whom you have not the leaſt controul, and in whoſe election you have no voice, have claimed and exerciſed the powers of granting your money without your conſent. And, what renders the ſame more aggravated is, that the money extorted from you, is applied to the vile purpoſe of maintaining a ſet of men, who, through depravity of mind, and cruelty of diſpoſition, have been and ſtill are endeavouring to enforce certain Acts of Parliament, made with expreſs purpoſe to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a ſtate of miſery equal to that ever attendant on thoſe whoſe Prince has the ſole diſpoſal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops, and every implement of war, are ſent into the province, with apparent deſign to wreſt from you that freedom which it is your duty, even at the riſque of your lives, to hand inviolate to poſterity.

Thoſe ſtrides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and being greatly and juſtly alarmed, the wiſdom of the whole continent has been collected in that Congreſs, whoſe ſalutary reſolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redreſs, and the execution of the plan projected by the Honourable Aſſembly, has been warmly recommended to you, by your former Provincial Congreſs.

The tranſactions of your former Congreſs, with regard to placing the militia on ſuch a footing as may ſerve to defend you from each act of hoſtility that may be offered, have been carefully tranſmitted to you, and we rejoice to hear that you have chearfully paid the ſtricteſt attention to them, and ardently wiſh that the ſame martial ſpirit, which ſo remarkably prevails among you, may be encouraged and increaſed.

Though we deprecate a rupture with the mother ſtate, yet we muſt ſtill urge you to every preparation for your neceſſary defence, for unleſs you exhibit to your enemies ſuch a firmneſs as ſhall convince them that you are worthy of that freedom your anceſtors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vileſt and moſt abject ſlavery.

The foregoing pages (for which we muſt refer our readers to a pamphlet lately publiſhed by order of the Congreſs) contain the reſolutions of your former Congreſs, reſpecting the improvement of your public monies at this critical juncture of your public affairs. Such is the alarming ſtate of the province, that the neceſſity of punctually complying with theſe reſolves can by no means need any farther argument to ſtimulate thereto, than what naturally ariſes from facts under your conſtant obſervations; but as neceſſary preparations for your defence require immediate ſupplies of money, duty and faithfulneſs to you compel us to take leave to hint, that ſhould you be ſo unhappy as to be driven to unſheath the ſword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines duly prepared, may give that ſucceſs which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the ſame principles we are aſſured, that as you hitherto have, you will continue ſtill ſtrictly to adhere to the reſolutions of the ſeveral Congreſſes; for we can conceive of no greater puniſhment, for the breach of human laws, than the miſery that muſt inevitably follow your diſregarding the plans, that have, by your authority with that of the whole continent, been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the ſevereſt trials, has been worthy of you as men and Chriſtians; and notwithſtanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cauſe to rejoice in your firmneſs. We truſt you will ſtill continue ſtedfaſt, and having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and thoſe generous ſentiments reſulting from your natural and political connexions, you never will ſubmit your necks to the galling yoke of deſpotiſm prepared for you; but with a proper ſenſe of your dependance on God, nobly defend thoſe rights which Heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secrerary.

The Provincial Congreſs on Thurſday laſt adjourned to the 22d of March next, then to meet at Concord, an inland town about eighteen miles from Boſton.

The Provincial Congreſs of this Province have reſolved, that Thurſday the 16th day of next month be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia) January* 25.

On Friday laſt the following addreſſes were preſented to his Excellency, *viz.*

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General, Governor ana Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* UPPER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Georgia in General Aſſembly met, beg leave to return your Excellency our moſt cordial thanks for your truly affectionate ſpeech to both Houſes of Aſſembly at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We receive with pleaſure and gratitude the information you have been pleaſed to give us of the favourable reception the petitions from both Houſes met with from our moſt gracious Sovereign, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order troops for our protection, in caſe we had been unhappily engaged in an Indian war.

After having had the experience of your Excellency's prudent and equitable adminiſtration for upwards of fourteen years, we can have no doubt of your real and friendly concern for the true intereſts of this Province. The language of your Excellency's ſpeech, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to the people of Georgia, is ſo truly paternal, that every unprejudiced perſon muſt be convinced of its being dictated by a heart warm with love and affection for the people over whom you preſide; and we hope it will meet with that return of gratitude and attention which the affectionate ſpirit it breathes, and the great importance of the ſubject merits.

It is with the deepeſt concern we ſee the alarming lengths to which the preſent unhappy diſputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies are carried; lengths that threaten a diſſolution of all good order and government, and of that union on which the happineſs and proſperity of both countries ultimately depend.

But, whilſt we lament theſe unhappy diviſions, and diſapprove of all violent and intemperate meaſures, and at the ſame time declare it to be our pride and glory to be conſtitutionally connected with Great Britain by the cloſeſt and moſt endearing ties, and that we dread nothing more than a diſſolution of thoſe ties; yet, anxious for the preſent welfare of our country, and the intereſts of our poſterity, our ardent wiſh is, that his Majeſty's American ſubjects may enjoy all the rights and privileges of Britiſh ſubjects as fully and effectually, in all reſpects, as the inhabiants of Great Britain do; and to that end, it now appears highly neceſſary that the conſtitutional rights of his American ſubjects may be clearly defined and firmly eſtabliſhed, that ſo they may hold thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings on ſuch a footing as will unite the Mother Country and the Colonies by a reciprocation of benefits, and on terms conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the honor, dignity and ſafety of the whole empire. And we wiſh and hope to ſee a matter of ſuch importance taken up in a conſtitutional way by both Houſes of Aſſembly, not in the leaſt doubting, but that if ſuch prudent and temperate meaſures are adopted by the legiſlatures of the other Provinces, we ſhall ſee them crowned with that ſucceſs which may remove the unhappy diviſions now ſubſiſting, and bind us to our Mother Country by the ties of intereſt, love and gratitude, and eſtabliſh the proſperity, power and grandeur of the Britiſh empire on foundations which may laſt till time ſhall be no more. Nor can we doubt of ſucceſs, when we reflect that we are bleſſed with a King who glories in being the equal father of his people, and therefore can and do ſubmit our cauſe with full confidence to his royal wiſdom and paternal goodneſs; neither will we ſuppoſe that a Britiſh Parliament, that great and auguſt body, who have ſo often generouſly aſſerted and defended the liberties of other nations, will diſregard the equitable claims of their fellow ſubjects.

We entirely agree with your Excellency in opinion, that where there is no law there can be no true liberty, and that it is the due and regular courſe of law, and ſupport of government, which can alone enſure to us and our poſterity the enjoyment of our lives, liberty aud property.

We will chearfully concur in the ſeveral matters recommended by your Excellency, and give them that ſerious attention which the utility of them requires.

By order of the Houſe. N. JONES.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Honorable Gentlemen,

THE loyalty and affection expreſſed towards his Majeſty in this addreſs, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction, as it likewiſe does to ſee that your ſentiments, on the very important matters mentioned, in many reſpects coincide with my own; and happy would it have been for America had the ſeveral legiſlators proceeded in the manner you propoſe.

I return you my beſt thanks, Gentlemen, for your kind opinion of my regard for, and wiſhes to ſerve, this Province.

JAMES WRIGHT.

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS *of the* COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Georgia in General Aſſembly met, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech to both Houſes on the opening of this ſeſſion. We are greatly obliged to his Majeſty for his gracious intentions; but allow us, Sir, to obſerve, that we apprehended the province was actually involved in a war when we ſubmitted our petition for aſſiſtauce, and whilſt we confeſs our real obligations to your Excellency for your conduct, aſſiduity and perſeverance, and render you our warmeſt acknowledgment for putting a happy end to that war, we cannot but with horror reflect on the dreadful criſis to which this province muſt have been reduced, had we experienced no other reſource than thoſe dilatory ſuccours which adminiſtration meant conditionally to afford us.

We cannot be leſs affected by, and concerned for the preſent alarming ſituation of our affairs between Great Britain and America than your Excellency; we muſt be equally inſenſible not to feel our numerous grievances, and not to wiſh them redreſſed. It is that alone which every good American contends for; it is the enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights and liberties that ſoftens every care of life, and renders exiſtence itſelf ſupportable. At the ſame time, in all our proceedings, we ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid every meaſure that ſhall not appear to us at once ſtrictly conſiſtent with our duty to his Majeſty, and the intereſt, liberty and welfare of the conſtituents. We ſhall on all occaſions exert ourſelves to accompliſh every aſſurance we have already made, or may make to

your Excellency, and will not fail to take into conſideration the bill which you are pleaſed to point out and recommend.

When the public accounts and eſtimates are laid before us, we will give them proper attention.

By order of the Houſe.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,

I AM ſorry that I muſt beg leave to differ with you in opinion, with reſpect to the ſtate we were in when your petition to his Majeſty was given to me, and which I immediately tranſmitted. It is true that ſeveral people had been murdered by ſome Indians, but I conceive that could by no means be called being actually involved in a war with that nation. They were murders committed by a ſmall party only of the Creek Indians, without the concurrence or even the privity of the nation, and diſavowed by them as ſoon as they knew of it; and I apprehend ſomething farther was neceſſary, before we could be ſaid to be engaged or involved in an actual war with the Indians; and every account I received from them after that time was favourable, and ſhewed rather a pacific than an hoſtile diſpoſition; and which accounts I always tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary of State, as it was my duty to do.

It gives me great pleaſure to obſerve my conduct approved of by the Repreſentatives of the people, and for which I thank you. I have every inducement to ſerve the province, and to promote the welfare and happineſs of the people, and which I ſhall continue to do to the utmoſt of my power; and, on the other hand, I cannot doubt but you will alſo approve of my endeavours to diſcharge my duty to the Crown with honor and integrity; and let me aſſure you, Gentlemen, that no man can more wiſh his Majeſty's American ſubjects the full and perfect enjoyment of their conſtitutional rights and liberties than I do. JAMES WRIGHT.

The Delegates from the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts of this province convenened here laſt Wedneſday, and have met every day ſince.

PROVIDENCE, *Feb.* 18.

We hear a circular letter from Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American department, directed to the Governor and Company of this Colony, was received laſt week, which contains a recital of the King's ſpeech, and intimates that the parliamentary meaſures reſpecting America will be carried into ſtrict execution.

A ſpirit for military diſcipline continues to reign here, and the zeal with which the inhabitants have engaged therein reflects on them the higheſt credit; not a day paſſes (Sundays excepted) but ſome of the companies are under arms, and ſuch whoſe buſineſs will not permit their attendance in the day time, repair to the Court-Houſe in the evening, to perfect themſelves in the exercise and manœuvres, at which they are already very expert.—A like laudable ſpirit continues to prevail in the country, where moſt of the companies lately formed are little inferior to regular troops.—So well convinced are the people, that the complexion of the times renders a knowledge of the military art indiſpenſably neceſſary.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following:

"We have certain information from Middletown, in the colony of Connecticut, that Deacon Joſeph Coe, Capt. David Coe, Capt. Iſaac Miller, and Mr. Elihu Stone, of that place, have freed their Negroes, five in number, being healthy, able bodied, faithful perſons. It is to be hoped that an example ſo worthy of imitation, by being publiſhed, may have ſome influence on all who are now nobly preparing to avoid a ſtate of ſlavery, leſs grievous than that of Negroes, with which this country is threatened, even at the riſk of their lives, and all they hold dear on earth. It muſt bring conviction to all who have any juſt conceptions of the natural rights of men, who all come into the world upon equal footing as to natural liberty; the denial of this grand truth ſets up a tyrant as eaſily as a maſter of ſlaves, more eſpecially muſt this truly Chriſtian ſacrifice of ſelf intereſt (falſly ſo called) to truth and righteouſneſs, powerfully affect all who profeſs to have been ſet free by the goſpel of Chriſt, and yet live in the daily known ſin of ſlave keeping.—Be it likewiſe publiſhed to the world, that the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of ſaid town, with many other clergymen of Connecticut, have borne a conſtant teſtimony, both in their public and private capacities, againſt the infamous practice of ſlave keeping. Greatly is it to be wiſhed, that all preachers of Chriſtianity, the moſt pure and glorious ſyſtem of morals and philoſophic truth, as well as matters of faith and myſteries peculiar to itſelf, would thus fulfil the Chriſtian law of love and univerſal benevolence, both in word and deed.

NEW-LONDON, February 17.

The other evening, two of the inhabitants of a place *lately known and called by the name of Ridgfield*, put up at a public houſe in Wethersfield, and entering into converſation, boldly juſtified the vote of ſaid *late town of Ridgfield*, in diſapproving of the doings of the Continental Congreſs; and proceeded far in ſupporting court doctrines of paſſive obedience to Parliament, &c. which being taken notice of by a number of gentlemen preſent, they conſidered it in effect as a direct breach of the Aſſociation of the Congreſs, and thereupon voted, that in their opinion it was proper that theſe perſons ſhould be returned the way from whence they came, under ſafe conduct from town to town, *to the ſaid place lately known by the ſaid name of Ridgfield*; and that all honeſt and true men to this country might know and avoid them, proper perſons were appointed by the meeting inſtantly to attend them as far as Farmington, on their return; and there to acquaint the inhabitants of their behaviour, and leave them, to their farther tranſportation, as is uſual, and as by law is provided, in caſes of ſtrolling ideots, lunatics, &c. A letter was accordingly wrote to the gentlemen at Farmington, repreſenting their unhappy and deſperate ſituation, which was ſigned by the principal gentlemen preſent, and the unhappy men, properly eſcorted, ſet off at nine o'clock amidſt the hiſſes, groans, &c. of a reſpectable concourſe of people, the populace following them out of town, beating a dead march. Not the leaſt violence was offered, but the whole was conducted with the utmoſt regularity; and the company diſperſed fully reſolved that as no one of thoſe principles is ſuppoſed now to be an inhabitant of that town, it ſhall be their care and attention that no ſuch ſhall be hereafter tolerated within it, not even for a night.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE fifth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; alſo of Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

NEW-YORK, *February* 27.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

Die Jovis, 10 *ho. A. M.* 23 *Feb.* 1775.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I Move that the ſenſe of this Houſe be taken, on the neceſſity of appointing Delegates for this colony, to meet the Delegates for the other colonies on this continent, in General Congreſs, on the 10th day of May next.

And debates ariſing on the ſaid motion, and the queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the negative in manner following, viz.

For the *negative*. Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Brickerhoff, Col. Seaman, Mr. Bruſh, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Coe, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Billopp, Col. Philips, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Wells, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Gale.

For the *affirmative*. Mr. Clinton, Colonel Woodhull, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Boerum, Capt. Seaman, Col. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Witt, Col. Schuyler, Col. P. Livingſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 28.

The pilots, we are informed, were ordered not to bring up the ſhip Beulah, leſt her being in the harbour ſhould give uneaſineſs to the inhabitants of the city of New York. The ſame night, a ſloop with ſome members of the ſub-committee of obſervation, and other citizens on board, went down and anchored near the ſaid ſhip to obſerve her conduct, and they will continue there until ſhe departs. The ſhip wants a new boltſprit; when ſhe is furniſhed with this and other neceſſaries for her voyage, ſhe will be deſpatched without delay. She has neither entered nor broke bulk, and we are informed would be ready to ſail about Sunday laſt.

Yeſterday the ſhip Charming Nancy, Cary, and brig ——, Parker, arrived from Hiſpaniola.

At a Council held at Perth Amboy, on the 31ſt day of January, 1775. Preſent, His Excellency the Governor, Peter Kemble, Eſq; James Parker, Eſq; the Chief Juſtice, Richard Stockton, Eſq; Daniel Cox, Eſq; John Lawrence, Eſq; Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq;

THE Board reſumed the conſideration of the charges brought by the Earl of Sterling againſt Samuel Ogden, Eſq; and having duly examined and weighed the evidence on both ſides produced to the Board, are of opinion, that the ſaid charges are not in any wiſe ſupported; but that on the contrary the conduct of the ſaid Samuel Ogden, in his endeavours to diſcover the perſons concerned in the counterfeiting the bills of credit of this province, and other atrocious villanies, to have been that of a vigilant and upright Magiſtrate; and they are farther of opinion, that it is in a great meaſure owing to his activity and zeal for the public good, that a gang of villains, very miſchievous to this and the neighbouring provinces, have been detected, and ſome of them brought to juſtice. The Board do therefore think proper to give Mr. Ogden the fulleſt aſſurances of their approbation of his conduct, as a good Magiſtrate.

C. PETTIT, *D. Ck. Cl.*

In COMMITTEE, *February* 27, 1775.

Reſolved, That the following notification, and extract from the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs be publiſhed in the papers.

AS the Continental Congreſs have recommended to the inhabitants of theſe Colonies the total diſuſe of all EAST INDIA TEAS, after the firſt day of March, this Committee think it expedient to remind the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of the great neceſſity of obſerving the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs in this particular.

From the uniform ſpirit and conduct of the people in the faithful execution of ſaid Aſſociation, in all caſes which have hitherto occurred, the Committee have no doubt but the general good, and a regard to the liberties of his country, will continue to influence every individual to a ſteady adherence to meaſures upon which the POLITICAL SALVATION of this country ſeems, under God, to depend; and that the honour and public virtue of the people may be ſafely confided in.

Extract from the ASSOCIATION *of the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the EAST INDIA Company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any EAST INDIA TEA whatever.

From the minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

A WOMAN, who has a good breaſt of milk, would be glad to undertake the care of a child. Inquire of the printer.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public, that he was ſeized with ſhortneſs of breath, weakneſs, and pain in the breaſt; and by taking one bottle of Doctor GEORGE WEED's Royal Balſam, recovered his health as uſual, is certified by

November 19, 1774. JOSEPH WELLAHWAY.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was ſeized with pains in the ſtomach, dizzineſs of the head, fever, and ſhortneſs of breath, to that degree he was not able to ſleep, or get any reſt, by taking one bottle of Doctor GEORGE WEED's *Tinctura Amara*, and one bottle of his Eſſence of Tar, he received ſuch great benefit from thoſe medicines that he recovered his health, and is able to go about his buſineſs as uſual, is certified by

Dec. 15, 1774. SAMUEL HALLO.

WANTED for the Summer Seaſon, a ſmall Place of about two or three Rooms on a Floor, which lies within ſeven Miles of the City, and has Stables and a Conveniency for a Carriage. Inquire of the Printer. 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.